



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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5 January 1994

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Burundi

Radio Reports Ethnic Clashes in Rural Areas

EA0401210994 Bujumbura Radio-Télévision Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Between 2 and 3 January, though the populations of Isale and Mugongomanga had been celebrating happily, 64 houses were set ablaze by the populations of the two communes who lived in total harmony last year. Christophe Nkurunziza visited Mugongomanga commune.

[Begin recording] [Nkurunziza] Bujumbura rural is a province which had become peaceful after the tragic events experienced in Burundi. However, after the New Year's festivities, a resurgence of violence has been seen in the communes of Isale and Mugongomanga.

The governor of the province of Bujumbura rural, Dr. Aloys Hakizimana, will give us the facts. [passage omitted] How many houses were burned, how many people died, and how many were injured?

[Hakizimana] According to a report sent to me by the head of the Kibuye Zone on 2 January 32 houses were burned down with five people seriously injured and one very seriously. Three of them were transferred to [words indistinct] Kamege while 15 others who were slightly injured were treated at the health center in Kibuye, and they have returned home. In Kibuye [words indistinct] we counted [words indistinct] 20 houses burned. In Mugongomanga, [words indistinct] reports of the commander of the district of Bujumbura say that ten houses were burned down. [end recording]

After investigations, the number of houses burned down is put at 12 for Mugongomanga, while 52 were burned down in Isale. The reported violence has an ethnic connotation. The governor of the province of rural Bujumbura has this to say:

[Begin Hakizimana recording] It is very clear. Mugongomanga Province is predominantly Tutsi while the Isale commune is predominantly Hutu. On both sides, in Mugongomanga and Isale, there are Hutu who fled some localities of Gisagwe where there were confrontations during the crisis. The second phase of the crisis was in Mugongomanga commune. In Mugongomanga there is a Tutsi population which was displaced, which fled Isale commune. So, it can be called ethnic. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Chad

Strike 'Widely Followed;' Administration 'Paralyzed'

AB0401144994 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 0530 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Today is the second day of the general strike by civil servants of the public administration sector. The strike action, called by one of the two national trade unions, the

Federation of Chadian Trade Unions, is being widely followed. Here in Ndjamenia the administration has been completely paralyzed. Civil servants embarked on this strike action to back their demand for their salaries, which they have not received for several months.

In its recent petition to the government, the main trade union federation called for the payment of two months of salary arrears to civil servants working in Ndjamenia and three months of salary arrears to their counterparts in the provinces; the regularization of the financial situation of workers who were arbitrarily retired but later rehabilitated by the National Salvation Council; and the regular payment of salaries and allowances as of January, just to mention a few of the demands.

This strike action, which started yesterday, will end on 8 January, but may be renewed if demands are not met by then.

Equatorial Guinea

Envoy Returns From Spain With Message From Gonzalez

AB0401175994 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] His Excellency Arturo Avello Diez del Corral, ambassador of Spain to Equatorial Guinea, returned to Malabo on 2 January from Madrid with a message from Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo. The Spanish envoy, who was called for consultations by his government, left for Spain on 12 December following the expulsion of the Spanish consul in Bata. The consul was declared persona non grata after holding an eight-hour meeting on 10 December with the political parties that did not take part in the 21 November legislative elections. At the meeting, the Spanish consul supported [words indistinct] of violence likely to jeopardize the order, peace, and tranquility prevailing in the country. Despite this act, considered as interference and a provocation, the Equatorial Guinean Government has continued to maintain good relations with Spain since that country decided unilaterally to (?reduce) its cooperation with Equatorial Guinea. This decision was followed by the departure of a large number of Spanish technical staff from our country. The Equatorial Guinean people, who are aware of the importance of the ties between them and Spain, hope that the contents of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's message are positive and promising. In fact, that is the wish of all the sons of this country.

Rwanda

RPF Communique Warns Against Delays in Transition

EA0401205794 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Excerpts] The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] believes that the establishment of transitional institutions should

take place as soon as possible. Otherwise its presence in Kigali is pointless. This is stated in a communique of the RPF issued this afternoon during a press conference held by the front's president, Alexis Kanyarengwe at the Amaryambere Hotel in Kimihurura. In the communique, read by the party's president, the RPF gives its views on some of the problems in the setting up of the broad-based institutions and stresses that it will not tolerate the results of political maneuvers. Here is Colonel Kanyarengwe.

[Begin Kanyarengwe recording] [Words indistinct] declares that it will not at all tolerate any results reached by political maneuvers aimed at substituting other lists of deputies for the one initially selected in the framework of setting up institutions on the 37th day after the date of the signing of the Arusha peace agreement.

The RPF also declares that it does not accept the last minute change of heart of parties such as the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic [CDR] which had publicly declared that it would not take part in the transitional national assembly and therefore had not nominated its deputies. [passage omitted]

Any authority, individuals or parties who neglect their role in the setting up of the institutions will be responsible for the consequences which may result from the situation. This call is made particularly to the president of the Republic who should be the first person to make himself available for the swearing-in ceremonies of the deputies of the transitional assembly and members of the government team. The pursuit of maneuvers aimed at [word indistinct] a minority the blockade of institutions in favor of the president of the Republic and his party, obliges the RPF to declare to the national and international opinions that its presence in Kigali is pointless. [passage omitted]

Our position is clear (?and it is the following): We did not come here to play around or to watch a play. We are here to work, we are not here on holiday. This is in summary the meaning of the declaration. We are here to work. If you will allow it, we are available. If there are other intentions, [words indistinct] what else can you reproach the RPF with, of not having done? We are here in the capital. So why are we here? I put this question to you journalists. What is the purpose? To tolerate the whim of your president? No. [end recording]

Zaire

Mobutu on Martyrs' Day, Politics, other Issues

AB0401212694 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1905 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Address by President Mobutu Sese Seko in Kinshasa on 4 January on the occasion of Martyrs' Day—live]

[Text] Very dear compatriots, at the beginning of this new year, I want to express my best wishes of happiness,

health, and prosperity to the entire Zairian people and the various foreign communities established in our country. I wish a prompt recovery to all the hospitalized and ill members of our families and eternal rest to those we are mourning.

Dear compatriots, according to the tradition, it was on the night of 31 December 1993 that I should have expressed these wishes to you, but I opted to do it today, on the anniversary of our independence martyrs, for I want them to witness this. What was the purpose of all the sufferings they endured, even to the point of sacrificing their lives? Actually, it was to make independent Zaire a stable and prosperous country, where all citizens enjoy happiness. As one who was personally involved in their struggle, first as a participant in the January 1960 political roundtable meeting, and second as a member of the first government of the First Republic, and finally as one who continues their work, I cannot, in my capacity as head of state, remain indifferent to the disastrous situation prevailing in the country. Today's address gives me the opportunity to take stock of the state of the nation in order to draw a conclusion and the true consequences of almost four years of hesitation and confusion.

Dear compatriots, in April, it will be four years since Zaire has been mired in an endless transition toward the Third Republic. Four years—it is the duration of a presidential term of office and of a full legislature in certain countries. The year 1993 began with the (?28) January tragic lootings and ended in an unprecedented socioeconomic crisis which has become worse over the last months. I know the considerable sacrifices this crisis cost us, mainly as a result of the political instability prevailing in the country. I also know the humiliation suffered by our ambassadors and diplomats abroad as a result of many months of salary arrears. The new zaire currency on which we were supposed to found our most realistic hopes is already facing regrettably serious difficulties hardly two months after its creation. The four-figure inflation rate is an alarming sign of the situation of our national production and then there is the issue of the skyrocketing prices of essential commodities.

As a consequence, your country Zaire has lost its good image while a look of general distress can be seen on the face of our compatriots. Dear fellow citizens, in all the years I have been leading the destiny of this country, I have never witnessed such an acute social crisis that does not spare any social class. Indeed, it is unacceptable that in this beautiful and rich country, cassava, rice, peanut, and sugar—which are local products—should go from 250 to 2500 new zaire in only a month. That is an increase of 500 percent. In the same vein, it is regrettable that the most elementary drugs should be out of the reach of modest families; that patients in possession of a medical prescription should be unable to get the prescribed drugs. Finally, what about the endless lines at the fuel stations, and the distressing spectacle of city dwellers walking from their homes to their place of work?

Zaire is projecting the image of a country where poverty and confusion prevail to such an extent that prices change following mere circumstances. It can be in the morning, at noon, or in the evening. In a word, Zaire appears today as a country without a state, and its population as a completely disoriented group of people without leadership; outlaws without any central authority.

My dear compatriots, if economy is vital for a country, the prevailing political climate remains the determining factor of its prosperity. In the face of the current situation of chaos and misery, only one word comes to our minds: Enough is enough. From now on, we should strive to make 1994 a year during which a genuine national policy of redress will be initiated. I will fully assume my responsibilities in order to make 1994 a year of stabilization for our institutions and rehabilitation of our country whose vocation remains to be a rich and powerful country as well as an important economic and sociocultural focal center in Africa and in the world.

This policy of national reparation should be considered the duty of us all; a challenge each of us faces. It is a challenge for all socioprofessional categories—politicians, financial backers, agricultural workers—in a word, everybody; from the medical doctor to the medical auxiliary, from the engineer to the worker, from the managing director and general secretary to the bailiff, from the general to the soldier, from the university lecturer to the student, even from the pastor and the priest to the parishioner. All of us should come to our senses. Each of us should assume his responsibility in his own field of activity and resolutely engage on the path of national redress.

Dear compatriots, now that we have conducted this in-depth analysis, I would like to particularly call on the military and the politicians. There was a time when the Zairian military was the object of our pride. I myself shared this legitimate pride for an army that I created from scratch. The army had at its disposal for its training, officers of great value, trained in the best military academies from all over the world: Belgium, China, Korea, Egypt, the United States of America, France, Israel, just to name a few. Our military operations in Chad, Togo and Rwanda, had forced admiration and respect for our Armed Forces. But our army has lost all this today because of a campaign of political disinformation that has dangerously threatened all spirit of discipline, civic-mindedness, patriotism, all qualities that make an army great.

The sad lootings perpetrated in 1991 and those that followed, are a regrettable illustration of this situation. Since these unfortunate events, observers are attributing all the misfortunes of Zaire to the military. This is just too bad. The military should be aware of the fact that its contribution is essential to the policy of national reparation. Its role is to ensure order, peace as well as the security of the people and their possessions. This is essential to the survival of the nation itself. That is why,

I hereby call on the military to be from now on wary of demagogic and corrupt politicians who are intent on sowing confusion and who, under the cover of the night, distribute subversive and seditious leaflets in barracks, inciting soldiers to rise against the authorities and the established order. The same politicians—when the day comes—are the ones who denigrate our Armed Forces and call on foreign troops.

As for the politicians, I am convinced that only one logic thought should now prevail in our minds: The organization of elections. Elections that should be scheduled as soon as possible, elections before anything else. Indeed, I believe that the Zairian people need, more than ever, to be led by their own representatives, that is, men and women whom they trust.

Dear fellow citizens, I hereby make an urgent call on the politicians, in particular on those who negotiated at the People's Palace, to meet again in order to draw up practical modalities for the signing of the agreements reached after their own consultations in order to enable the formation of a new government before 12 January, a deadline I consider as the only acceptable one that should not be exceeded. The political consultation that took place at the People's Palace and that lasted several weeks, resulted in several agreements. Everybody agrees in Zaire that this was an honorable compromise that can serve as an acceptable basis for a constructive, peaceful and a consensual transition. The documents on the negotiations have the great advantage of being in line with all the positive aspects of the previous documents, notably that of the Sovereign National Conference and the Kinshasa Political Conclave. Therefore, they constitute an asset for all of us. Each party has taken into account the concerns of the others; each party has made concessions and all this in the interest of Zaire and its people.

The special emissary of the United Nations secretary general, Mr. Lakhdar Braimi, has said that these accords were positive. The French and Belgian ambassadors, as well as the charge d'affaires of the United States, who came to see me in Gbadolite on 10 December 1993, expressed on behalf of their governments their wish to see Zairian politicians sign these accords quickly. On this point, in order to guarantee a good conclusion to the implementation of these accords, Monsignor Monsengwo and the special emissary of the UN general secretary informed me that the two sides involved in the negotiations had expressed the wish that I should be more involved in these accords by signing them also. Without hesitation, I agreed in principle, but I am still waiting to be told where and when the signing ceremony will be held. This is why I am calling on politicians not to look in the the direction of the past that divided us, but to be involved, without afterthought or veto, in what unites us henceforth.

On my part, I reconfirm once again and solemnly my determination to favor the pursuit and the conclusion of the democratization process which I personally initiated

on 24 April 1990. It is for this reason that I declare my preparedness to sign immediately the accords that were concluded at the People's Palace.

My dear compatriots, the implementation of the People's Palace accords should rapidly lead us, as I have just recalled, to the formation of a government that will rightfully reflect this new spirit of confidence and cooperation. It will be a representative government and sufficiently balanced in its composition where each side will be represented. During the negotiations, I carefully avoided intervening but I just said that I will accept unreservedly any prime minister that will bring back the consensus of the political class. I also said and reaffirmed more than once that I have no objection that the future prime minister should come from the opposition and that it was even my wish that it be so. The new government should be organized and should function in conformity with the letter and the spirit of the People's Palace accords, especially the special arrangement relating to the equal and balanced sharing of power.

My dear compatriots, I have just defined to you the advanced stage of the degradation of our country's economic and social situation as well as the liquefaction of the authority of the state and the loss of Zaire's international prestige. This situation is due to the persistence of a confused political situation. This is why, without hesitating, I had to give precise guidelines to pull the country out of this impasse.

To conclude this message, I remind everyone that: First, I have announced to the nation that henceforth Zaire is resolutely committed to the irreversible logic of elections. Everything will be done so that these elections are free, democratic, and fair at all levels—presidential, legislative, municipal, and local. These elections will be held before 31 December. Steps are also being taken to assure that international organizations as well as certain bodies that are specialized in elections can assist us. Second, I asked the negotiators at the People's Palace to sign without delay the accords that resulted from their own discussions. The deadline given to them to conclude this matter cannot go beyond eight days. Third, after this deadline, I will assume my responsibilities, all my responsibilities as head of state and guarantor of the nation.

My dear compatriots, with a deep faith in the future of a great, prosperous, and worthy Zaire, I will like to express my wish that the new year brings hope for the happy

conclusion of the democratic process to which we all are strongly committed. Happy New Year 1994!

Parliament Closes Budget Session for 1993

AB0401154894 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] The closing ceremony of the October 1993 parliamentary budget session took place yesterday at the Palace of the Nation with Maneng Makong, second deputy speaker of the National Assembly, in the chair. Among issues raised were the 1994 appropriations bill and the validation of powers for hearing the reports of parliamentary audit missions. The ceremony offered an opportunity for deputies to recall the country's political and social situation. Here is our report:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] The October 1993 session which closed on 3 January was not characterized by intense activity, as was the case in the past owing to the country's general political climate and the failure of the government to present the 1994 appropriations bill in a timely manner. To date the bill has not yet been presented at the National Assembly. It would have provided answers to queries from deputies by explaining how the people's confidence in the state is going to be stimulated and enabling the effective revamping of the country's economic activities. All that the National Assembly had to do was to place on record a bitter note of the situation in view of the serious budgetary legislation lapses for the 1994 financial year.

Second Deputy Speaker Maneng Makong stressed that the monetary reform which had at the time been considered inevitable has just experienced a boomerang that has been sharply felt among all the social strata. He also spoke of the actions taken by parliament both inside and outside the country. The National Assembly was not indifferent to the unfortunate bloody coup attempt in Burundi and the death of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Cote d'Ivoire. Turning to the crisis in this transition period, the second deputy speaker observed that people had confused democracy with anarchy and democratic process with revolutionary process. To resolve this crisis, Zairian politicians must strive to draft the constitution of the Third Republic within the shortest possible time. Mr. Maneng Makong concluded with biblical verses as a way of appealing to the conscience of all politicians. [end recording]

Ethiopia

Charges Dropped Against Opposition Leaders

EA0401220494 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Excerpt] The police central bureau has announced that it has released Mr. Lencho Leta and Mr. Ibsa Gutema. It is to be recalled that the procurator general of the central government recently instituted a criminal charge on various issues against Lencho Leta and Ibsa Gutema and that their cases had been under review at the central high court and were scheduled to be heard on 5 January.

The accused, Mr. Lencho Leta and Mr. Ibsa Gutema, in their application to the Ministry of Justice of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, submitted that in so far as we believe that differences created in the implementation of the tenets of the charter can only be resolved peacefully and not through war, and in so far as we are ready to make every effort to ensure that those concerned work to this end to carry out their activities along these lines, we ask for charges against both of us to be dropped.

After the Ministry of Justice presented the application of the accused to the government and after an assessment carried out by the government, the government decided to enter a nolle prosequi and gave an order for the same to the Ministry of Justice through the procurator general on 4 January. [passage omitted]

Eritrea

President Comments on Sudan, Other Issues

EA0401115594 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 1 Jan 94

[Second installment of an interview with President Isayas Afewerki by unidentified local reporters; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Reporter] It has been almost a year now since Eritrea achieved its sovereignty. Despite this, we are still using the Ethiopian currency. When will we stop using this currency?

[Isayas, in Arabic followed by Tigrinya translation] We will continue with the said currency until an ongoing study has been accomplished. Eritrean currency will be printed after all the requirements have been fulfilled. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] What is the objective of this so-called jihad movement? Are there any religious problems in Eritrea?

[Isayas, in Tigrinya] What we should understand here is that the problem is not the political situation in Eritrea. [passage omitted] Even if the jihad movement objectives are to intensify religion in Eritrea, we are not new believers. Religion has strong roots in our society. [passage omitted] We should not see this new incident as a

problem because this issue is not the problem of Eritrea. It is a problem that is coming from outside Eritrea.

What we should understand is that this issue is of a foreign origin. There is no reason for foreigners to come and fight here. The objective is to destabilize the prevailing peace and stability of the region. [passage omitted] It is not a big threat to us. Our fear is that we do not want the existing relationship we have with our neighbors to be affected as a result of the prevailing situation.

[Reporter] Eritrea is one of the countries of the region which is actively working to safeguard peace and stability in our region. If we turn to the question of Sudan, Eritrea is one of the countries which is working hard to solve the problem of southern Sudan peacefully, so why is Sudan taking a hostile stance?

[Isayas] It is not a secret that the Sudanese Government and its political forces are the ones who are supporting them by giving them space to (?organize). It is also no secret that the (?movement) is supported by forces from other regions. It is difficult to name them and they are not officially connected with countries. However, it is not the right time to name them. The war was declared a long time ago. We could have responded negatively, but this is not our wish, because the consequences would be very bad. [passage omitted]

Despite all these things, we will not stop supporting Sudan or strengthening our relations with Sudan. We will continue to maintain our tolerant relationship with Sudan. Those who are actively involved in the jihad movement are the frustrated ones. If the movement had the people's support it could have not declared such a war against the people.

[Reporter] There are some forces who want to destabilize the stability of this region using religion as a cover. The jihad in Eritrea is coming from Sudan. Kenya and Ethiopia are said to have the same problem. Is there any plan to solve this common problem jointly?

[Isayas] Our policy is to include these matters in our bilateral relations, and we will continue to do so. It is appropriate to issue this message on the regional and international level. Since the problem is coming from Sudan, we will try to solve it with Sudan. If other countries are facing the same problem, then I think those countries should also try to solve it on the same basis. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Moi Urges More Attention to Environmental Protection

EA0401174994 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today called for more efforts to be directed towards soil

conservation and protection of water catchment areas throughout the country. President Moi observed that water levels in many rivers have been reduced as a result of land degradation and destruction of water catchment areas. The president noted that unless water was conserved all forms of life would perish, and added that it was a responsibility of everyone to conserve the natural resources.

He noted that environmental protection should be uppermost in the development agenda, from the locational to the district level and urged forest officers to emphasize it. He also called on agricultural extension officers to teach farmers how to dig bench terraces where the land was steep. The president further noted the wealth of the community depended on natural resources and hence there was a need to protect it. President Moi was speaking at various places when he made an extensive tour of southern and central Baringo. [passage omitted]

Noting that the country was facing food shortages, the president advised Kenyans to exercise a spirit of being mindful of each other, whereby those who have should help the others. He at the same time assured wananchi [citizens] that the government will do its best to see that no one goes without food. [passage omitted]

Somalia

USC Meets, Extends Term of Office for 6 Months

EA0401212094 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Excerpts] The period for the United Somali Congress [USC] Central Committee ran up to 5 July 1993, which

coincided with the UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] forces' attack on the Somali National Alliance [SNA]. For this reason it became necessary to delay for another six months, and to hold the USC congress at that time, according to its constitution, said the USC secretary general, who was also the chairman of the USC mini-congress held in Mogadishu today.

The mini-congress was attended by members of the USC executive committee, USC central committee members, members of the USC permanent committee, delegates of the USC communities, women's organizations, youth council representatives and religious leaders of the USC and other invited guests.

First, Mr. Abd-al-Karim Ahmed Ali [USC secretary general] delivered a speech and spoke about the problems encountered by the USC in the last two and a half years. The participants all voted unanimously in favor of the USC central committee and the chairman holding office for a further six months. [passage omitted]

They decided to extend the period for the USC central committee by six months. The mini-congress opened at 1000, there was a break at 1300 and it resumed at 1330. [passage omitted] Three hundred and six participants and invited guests expressed their support for the decision at the conclusion of the meeting at 1500 with applause. Mr. Abd-al-Karim Ahmed Ali closed the meeting by promising to meet the heavy responsibility properly and he prayed that God would help them. He said that the proceedings of the congress will be reported to Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the USC chairman, on whose behalf he was speaking.

Government Reacts to Holomisa Call for Peace Force

MB0501083994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] The minister of defense, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, says the allegations made against South Africa by the Transkeian leader, Major General Bantu Holomisa, in a letter to the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] are incomprehensible. Mr. Coetsee was apparently reacting to a request by Gen. Holomisa that the TEC give serious consideration to asking the United Nations to send a peace keeping force to South Africa because this country was tardy in forming a national peace keeping force. Mr. Coetsee said the government's representative on the TEC's defense subcommittee has informed him that there had been dynamic progress toward establishing a national peace keeping force.

Government To Study FA Statements on Elections

MB0501114594 Johannesburg SABA in English 1118 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 5 SABA—The government is to study the contents of a statement by the Freedom Alliance [FA] on Tuesday saying constitutional amendments affecting regions could still secure its participation in the April 27 election. "The government has received the response of the Freedom Alliance to the proposals of the South African Government/ANC [African National Congress] of 21 December 1993," a statement by Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Fanus Schoeman said on Wednesday.

He added the government aimed to arrange talks between itself, the African National Congress and the Freedom Alliance early next week to discuss the response of the FA.

The Freedom Alliance on Tuesday responded to the December 21 government/ANC proposal by stating the FA had already committed itself to an all-inclusive agreement through peaceful negotiations if its amendments to the constitution were included in a minimum package. The FA said its constitutional proposals included provisions for self-determination of peoples on a territorial basis; the powers, functions and financial affairs of provinces; and separate ballot papers for elections for different levels of government.

FA 'Stops Short' of Commitment

MB0401150894 Johannesburg SABA in English 1447 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 4 SABA—The Freedom Alliance [FA] on Tuesday stopped short of committing itself to the April 27 election but said constitutional amendments affecting regions could still secure its participation. The FA—a conservative grouping that includes the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front], the Conservative Party,

Bophuthatswana and the Ciskei—was responding to a government/ANC [African National Congress] proposal that the FA commit itself to the electoral process ahead of changes to the constitution. The proposal was made in talks between the three groupings on December 21 last year.

In a statement issued a day after FA leaders met in Pretoria, the FA said it had already committed itself to an all-inclusive agreement through peaceful negotiations if its amendments to the constitution were included in a minimum package. It urged government and the ANC to proceed immediately with negotiations on its proposals.

The statement said its constitutional proposals included provisions for self-determination of peoples on a territorial basis; the powers, functions and financial affairs of provinces; and separate ballot papers for elections for different levels of government. "The issue of a single ballot paper specifically undermines the democratic foundations of the system of proportional representation and the individual voter's right to choose.

"The FA and its leaders reiterate that for any such agreement to be reached, it should immediately be effected through formal amendments to the constitution of 1993, failing which agreement and/or consequent implementation, there cannot be any commitment."

First Volunteers for SADF To Sign Up 4 Feb

MB0401122294 Johannesburg SABA in English 1117 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 4 SABA—The South African Defence Force's [SADF] first volunteer intake after the scrapping of white-only conscription last year will sign up at recruiting centres throughout the country on February 4.

SADF spokesman Maj Frank Halferty told SABA on Tuesday the requirement for 1994 was 5,000 volunteers. If this figure could not be attained, an electronic ballot draft system would be applied to school leavers to make up for the shortfall. However, at this stage it appeared the target of 5,000 volunteers would be reached. He said 200 of the volunteers would go to the navy and the rest would be mustered into the army unless the air force required volunteer manpower.

The new volunteer intake would be recruited over two to three days, Maj Halferty said. He added the basic standards applicable to national servicemen of old, such as basic educational qualifications and health requirements, would apply to volunteer recruits of all races. When asked whether recruits would be expected to answer questions about military experience gained in formations such as Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing], Maj Halferty said he did not think this would be the case.

He said the volunteers would be required to complete a year's full-time military service after which they would have to attend eight 30-day camps spread over eight years.

Britain To Reestablish Military Contact

MB0501074394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] Britain is to reestablish military contact with South Africa after a break of more than 25 years with a visit of a royal navy war ship and support vessel this month. The British Ministry of Defense said in London that it hoped the goodwill visit by HMS Norfolk, the first of the navy's most up-to-date type 23 frigates, would boost Britain's chances of selling military equipment, particularly naval vessels, to South Africa. The Norfolk and its support vessel Grey Wilbur, will visit Cape Town and Simonstown from 27 to 31 January.

Wrapup of ANC Political, Military Activities

Guidelines Drafted for Defense Units

MB0501120394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1129 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 5 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] has set up its own commission of inquiry to investigate the deaths of four people on the East Rand, allegedly at the hands of self-defence units [SDU].

At a news conference in Johannesburg on Wednesday, ANC officials admitted some SDUs had been infiltrated by undisciplined elements, out to kill unit commanders and harass communities. ANC PWV [Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging] General Secretary Oped Bapela said because the SDUs had been set up by communities, they had not previously been accountable to the ANC. But the time had come for the ANC to protect the community by becoming directly involved in the units.

The ANC PWV regional office had stepped in as soon as it had been alerted to continuous gunfire between SDU members of Mavimbela and Ncala sections in Katlehong on the East Rand at the weekend. There had been no similar occurrences since Sunday, Mr Bapela said.

He said the four deaths of SDU members and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK] commanders last week had been caused by malicious rumour-mongering and character assassination of local leaders. Some SDU members had acted emotionally without establishing facts.

Guidelines for SDU restructuring had been drawn up at an urgent 10-hour meeting of the ANC, SA [South African] National Civics Organisation, SA Communist Party, SDU commanders and other involved parties on Tuesday. It had been agreed people joining SDUs would be screened carefully and those not living in the township should not be allowed to become involved.

For the first time, SDUs would have to be accountable to the ANC, which would control their activities through a newly-established monitoring committee. All fighting parties agreed to a formal ceasefire and that the highly-charged Mavimbela SDU would be disbanded temporarily during investigations and restructuring, Mr Bapela said. He assured the media the investigation into the deaths would be honest and no incriminating facts would be swept under the carpet. He did not rule out the possibility of handing suspects over to the [words indistinct] Internal Stability Unit was withdrawn from townships.

Military Wing Comments on Peace Force

MB0401160894 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Umkhonto we Sizwe's [Spear of the Nation, African National Congress (ANC) Military Wing] Rashid Patel says members of the first intake to the proposed peace force will begin training within two weeks.

Patel says the ANC will resist any attempt to convert the South African Police's Internal Stability Division [ISD] into the national peace force. The ANC has been calling for the ISD's removal from townships, but law and order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze says the proposal to convert the ISD is likely to be tabled after a defense subcouncil meeting for the TEC [Transitional Executive Council]. That meeting will discuss the composition of the force and its command council.

Church Leader Nominated for Assembly

MB0501065594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0645 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 5 SAPA—South African Council of Churches secretary general the Rev Frank Chikane has been nominated by the ANC's [African National Congress] PWV [Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging] region as a candidate for the National Assembly.

Announcing this on Wednesday, the African National Congress said its members and those of the mass democratic movement had nominated Dr Chikane out of recognition for the contribution he had made in working for a just and non-racial society. However, because of his appointment as a member of the Independent Elections Commission he was not eligible to stand election.

The ANC and Dr Chikane had agreed that his name would be removed with immediate effect from all nominations lists, either for the National Assembly or for any of the provincial parliaments, the statement said.

Radio 702 Report 'Slammed'

MB0401145094 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has slammed Radio 702 for broadcasting what it calls misinformation from one of the government's dirty tricks departments. Spokesman Carl Niehaus was referring to reports that ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa had bought a farm in the eastern Transvaal. Niehaus says such reports are unfounded and he says it's the media's duty to avoid being used to disseminate deliberate misinformation.

[Niehaus] We are concerned that Radio 702 allowed such a campaign to be carried on the air virtually throughout the day and it took them over four hours before they approached the African National Congress for any comment. The ANC believes that this places a serious responsibility on the media not to run such dubious stories without checking and double checking their authenticity.

IFP Unlikely To Decide on Election Over Weekend

MB0401134994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1237 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Durban Jan 4 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party's central committee is unlikely to take a final decision on whether it will contest the April 27 election when it meets in Ulundi at the weekend. IFP sources told SAPA on Tuesday the meeting was "routine" and while it would discuss the latest constitutional developments and a possible general conference to decide on its stance towards elections, final decisions would probably be made only later this month.

IFP central committee member Walter Felgate said the Freedom Alliance—which includes the IFP—met on Monday to draw up a response to a government and African National Congress [ANC] document on the current deadlock with the alliance. The response had been sent to the ANC and government on Tuesday morning and would be made available to the public as soon as a reply had been received.

He said the IFP could hold a special conference to decide its election stance only "once we have the best we can negotiate in hand". The party's decision to participate in elections could not be made by the central committee alone but needed a special conference to canvass grass-root support.

A special conference planned for this weekend was postponed in light of the January 24 parliamentary sitting, where amendments to the interim constitution could be approved.

IFP elections campaign political director Peter Miller said a special conference to decide on whether or not to contest elections would depend on the outcome of

ongoing discussions on the interim constitution. "The special conference is the ultimate policy decision-making body of the party. If it is necessary to meet it will. Obviously the need for it to meet will be influenced by what happens in the coming weeks."

IFP national spokesman Ziba Jiyane said the special conference might even be held after the January 24 parliamentary sitting, once "we know what the constitution ultimately contains".

HNP Leader Interviewed on Politics, Other Issues

MB0501112894 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 0515 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Phone-in interview with Reformed National Party leader Jaap Marais, chaired by SABC presenter Eon de Vos on the "Good Morning South Africa" program, italicized passages in English—live]

[Text] [De Vos] Mr. Jaap Marais, good morning and welcome to Good Morning South Africa. We are holding discussions with several people across the political spectrum in South Africa and we are giving our viewers the opportunity of phoning in to air their views and maybe to ask a question. We have a first caller already and we have not even given a number yet. We will give it to you soon. If we talk about the HNP [Reformed National Party]—we saw excerpts of your discussion in our advertisement, etcetera—you put your views across very clearly, without any hidden messages, and you regard the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] as an undemocratic body which has no jurisdiction over you and your party, but at the same time you tell the government that there must be a white election. Would you then regard this as democratic if a large percentage of South Africans is excluded from such an election?

[Marais] Look, the government was voted into power by the white electorate. These are the people who gave the government a mandate. So if it wants to continue then it should get a mandate from those people, not from others. This is in accordance with the present constitution. It should act according to the terms of the current constitution and it does not have any mandate for what it is doing. In 1989 the government did not tell voters that it was going to embark on handing power over to an ANC [African National Congress] government. At that time it said white schools would remain white, the white residential areas would remain white. So it is not just acting without a mandate, it is also acting directly in contravention of the mandate it had asked for. For this reason it should come back to the white electorate.

[De Vos] Before it continues with the Transitional Executive Council?

[Marais] Yes.

[De Vos] Now what would the situation be like then—you talk about a lost war, you talk about conflict—is it

HNP policy that if the HNP is not accommodated, or if people supporting your policy are not accommodated, then there will be conflict?

[Marais] Well, look the current negotiations are peace negotiations. The ANC was involved in a war against South Africa and the National Party [NP] government is making peace with the ANC. If these peace talks lead to the white man in South Africa becoming subjected to a communist government, then the future of the white man will be much worse than it would be if they instead stood up and prevented communist government from ruling them. For this reason the only choices we will have are either, virtual suicide under a communist government, or fighting to protect our people.

[De Vos] Now you are set on this idea that negotiations are out of the question—that we cannot negotiate, etcetera, etcetera, but at the same time you are part of the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front—AVF] who are involved in negotiations. Now how do you explain that?

[Marais] You are mistaken when you say that we are part of the Volksfront. From the beginning we said that we will not participate because there are real differences in approach between the two organizations. We say that the first priority is for us to stop the De Klerk government. If we do not stop it, it will continue to systematically give away our rights, as it has, for example, been done at the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation]. The people in the National Front only want to negotiate. They do not want to wage an open struggle against the De Klerk government. This is the basic difference between us in our whole approach.

[De Vos] The interesting thing is that when you talk about us, then I take it you are talking about the HNP and not the whole right-wing movement, as such. Is it possible for the HNP to stop the government? Are your numbers sufficient?

[Marais] I have no doubt that if the government calls for a general election today, that it will be flattened. For this reason it did away with by-elections. It is the most undemocratic thing that can ever happen in a country and they did away with it for only one reason, because it knows that it will lose every by-election and this will be proof that it does not have a mandate for what it is doing, so we have no doubt that the government is more scared of a general election than the devil is of holy water.

[De Vos] You are talking now about a white general election?

[Marais] Yes, a white general election. That is the only valid ...

[De Vos, interrupting] But who will defeat it? It will not be the HNP.

[Marais] Well, it depends. If an election is held then the entire right-wing spectrum will obviously be consolidated to defeat the government. You do not need any other reason for consolidation than the following: the government must be defeated. This is how it was in '48—the Afrikaner Party, the Gryshemde [Gray Shirts], the New Order, and the National Party stood together to defeat Smuts.

[De Vos] But you are talking about the election which brought the government to power in '89, but there was a referendum since then which showed support for government policy with an overwhelming yes vote.

[Marais] Look, that question in the referendum only dealt with continuation of negotiations to bring about a new constitution, but there was no talk of drafting a constitution which would eventually lead to the handing over of power to a communist government. The ANC is a communistic front. You must remember that the National Party always said that it supports power sharing. Mr. de Klerk himself said in 1977 that power sharing in a federation is a blueprint for the destruction of the white man. Now, no one can tell me that any government would get a mandate from a nation, for a blueprint for that nation's destruction. So that referendum is the biggest political gimmick ever seen in South Africa. The results were so influenced by intimidation and false promises that it has no validity whatsoever.

You speak about an election. You say it would be an opportunity to defeat the government. Well, there will be an election on 27 April; that's a foregone conclusion. Why don't you take part in it, and get to put your views across?

[Marais] Look, I don't believe it is a foregone conclusion that that election will take place. If the black homelands—Zululand, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei—as well as the right-wing opposition refuse to take part in that election, it would have no legitimacy. We say that election is a complete distortion of democracy. Not only is it a means of denying the Afrikaner his rightful political power, but millions of blacks with no understanding of democracy and democratic methods are being saddled with a responsibility for which they are not prepared. The holding of a one man, one vote election has only one goal, and that is to break the Afrikaner's political power in South Africa. We are not prepared to give it any validity.

[De Vos] We had our first caller earlier. I'm not sure whether the person is still holding on... Yes, it seems the caller has been holding on patiently while we were talking. Our first caller is ready. Good morning. Who's calling?

[Worrall] *Good morning. Eon. This is Brenda Worrall calling from Sandown.*

[De Vos] *Brenda, good morning. Yes, go ahead, please.*

[Worrall] *Yes, now I do not know when your rude awakening is going to come, Jaap Marais...*

[De Vos, interrupting] *Can we just ask, before we go on, can we just jack up the volume for Mr. Marais, please. He can't hear the phone caller properly. We'll turn on the loudspeakers here in the studio as well. Please, Brenda, can you go ahead now?*

[Worrall] *Yes. Now, what I was saying is I do not know when your rude awakening will come, Jaap Marais. We are black people. We are South Africans. We were and still are oppressed, and our liberation has absolutely nothing to do with the NP giving in to the demands of the ANC. Black people can liberate themselves and will do so, because they have and still continue to fight for their liberation. Your pro-apartheid and anti-black attitude—however well you might disguise and justify that—is only self-destructive unto yourselves. Please just face up to the reality. We are here to stay; a monster of a nightmare, maybe, but a reality to be dealt with. And, finally, I think you are the last person who can have anything to say about democracy, because people in South Africa know absolutely nothing about what democracy is. Thank you very much.*

[De Vos] *Thank you, Brenda.*

[Marais] *The volume was very loud, and I could not hear everything. [as heard] Could you just tell me briefly what it was all about?*

[De Vos] *Yes. To sum it up, she said we cannot wish away the black majority. It is a fact we have to live with, that blacks would achieve their liberation on their own, it had nothing to do with party politics. That's about it—we must face up to the reality.*

[Marais] *We must realize that by just saying black majority is not stating the real position. There are various black nations in South Africa, and they differ among themselves just as much as whites and black in South Africa might differ. You must realize that between the Zulus and the Xhosas there has been war since before Jan van Riebeeck came to South Africa. There are the two Xhosa nations in Ciskei and Transkei; they have been at each other's throats for all these years. So there isn't just a simple black majority. There are various black nations in South Africa who are all entitled to govern themselves, and not to be governed by an organization such as the ANC, which is Xhosa-dominated. So I think we have no problem in saying that the blacks have a legitimate claim to govern themselves, but not at the cost of the whites in South Africa. The whites have been the kingpin in the development of South Africa, and in creating stability, and even in stopping the tribal wars between blacks in South Africa. So it's absolutely foolish to think that you can switch South Africa to a black majority government and think that progress and peace and prosperity will continue. The whole of Africa has been a lesson to us that this is just not possible.*

[De Vos] *Following on the question she asked, is it not true that one could argue that if you use the rest of Africa as an example, where you say the whites were the axle around which everything turned, all the development, and so on...Can we not argue that that may be so, but that the whites were the axle at the cost of the greater group, the nonwhites, if you wish, or the blacks who, given the same opportunities, could also have been part of that axle?*

[Marais] *Well, you know, I could show you many articles where blacks in Africa are now saying: Bring back the white man because they were much better off when whites ruled. It is true that blacks perhaps suffered injustices, but no system can ever guarantee absolute justice to all. There are certain things which have to be done, which may be detrimental to certain people, but which are beneficial to the general welfare of society, and I do not think we have any doubt that the blacks in South Africa are the best organized in all Africa, simply because the whites were here.*

[De Vos] *Our next caller is on the line. You surname is Van Eeden, I believe?*

[Van Eeden] *Yes, Mike van Eeden.*

[De Vos] *Mike, good morning, and go ahead.*

[Van Eeden] *Mr. Marais, I'm not sure whether I understand you correctly, but it seems you are not prepared to live under a black government, yet we as blacks have had to live for years under a black [as heard] government. Why were we expected to do it? Why can't you, the whites, now also do the same?*

[De Vos] *The question says it seems you are not prepared to live under a black government, yet blacks have had to live under a white government all these years. Why not?*

[Marais] *Look, our point of view is that the whole policy of separate development was to enable black people or black nations to govern themselves, and not be governed by whites. That is the basic philosophy of nationalism. So it is not true to say that we believe it is right for blacks to live under whites, and not vice versa. That is not the case at all.*

[De Vos] *The next caller is on the line. I did not catch the name. Good morning to you. Who's calling? Could you repeat your name?*

[Unidentified caller] *I am 12 years old. I want to say to Mr. Jaap Marais, thank you very, very much for being such a good person to the whole of South Africa. We appreciate it very much, and I just know that the blacks will never defeat us.*

[De Vos] *Could you give your name again?*

[Zeelie] *Madeline Zeelie, from Bloemfontein.*

[Marais] *What did she say?*

[De Vos] She said thank you very much. She said blacks will not defeat them.

[Marais] Well, thank you very much.

[De Vos] *Have we got our next caller yet? I don't think so.* If we look at the HNP, its formation, policy, you are actually what one might call the curator of the Verwoerd policy. But looking at the last election, and the votes that the HNP won at the polls, it would seem that your support is growing smaller. What would you say the future holds for the HNP? Is there a future?

[Marais] Look, in the 1981 election the HNP won 33 percent of the votes in Transvaal, where we stood against the NP. In many constituencies we got over 40 percent of the votes. Then the Conservative Party [CP] people realized that if they remained in the NP, they would be defeated by the HNP in the next election. So they broke away with a group of members of Parliament, and that gave the impression that they would provide an easier way of defeating the NP. It has now been found that the CP was not in a position to do so. But it affected the HNP detrimentally. The HNP has been in existence for 25 years, and we have never held a constituency, except for a short while. But we have never changed our policy. That is unique in our history. It only goes to show the indestructibility of the foundation on which we stand. We stand on the same principles on which the NP of Hertzog, Malan, Strydom, and Verwoerd stood, and which form the foundation on which all the development in South Africa took place—the constitutional development, the economic development, the cultural development. In politics, as in daily life, one has ups and downs. We are quite prepared to accept what is happening now. But we have no doubt that the HNP stance is correct, and will be proven to be correct.

[De Vos] Our next caller is on the line. Good morning.

[Engelbrecht] Good morning, Mr. Marais. My name is Engelbrecht of Melkbosstrand. Eon, thank you very much for the opportunity. Mr. Marais, I want to ask you this: The NP made many promises, both during the referendum and thereafter. We have been sobered by the fact that these promises have not been honored. One of the major promises Mr. de Klerk recently made was that he would reintroduce the death penalty, as a deterrent for the unbelievable level of violence prevailing in the country at present. Since then he has not carried out his promise. The violence is continuing, innocent children and adults are being murdered countrywide. I would just like to know how the HNP feels about this?

[De Vos] About the death penalty?

[Engelbrecht] Yes, the death penalty, but I would also like to know how Mr. de Klerk manages to get away with such lies? Why do they not tackle him about it in Parliament?

[De Vos] I think we have the gist of the question. I would think half of it should be directed at Mr. de Klerk, but nevertheless...

[Marais] Well, it's not only on the death penalty what we have been given false promises. One of the NP placards in the referendum read: *Want Jobs? Vote Yes.* And as you know, of all this year's matriculants, only 4 percent will be able to get jobs. As for the death penalty, it was a popular thing to say at the time, and the NP jumped on the bandwagon. But now that it's time, as they say in English, *to deliver the goods*, because there will no longer be a white election, the government pretends it is not responsible. And that is the evil of this kind of thing—by-elections have been discontinued, and the government can now simply ignore its own promises. But yes, we believe the death penalty must be reintroduced.

[De Vos] There we have it. The HNP says that the death penalty must be reintroduced.

[De Vos] We are ready for our next call. It seems that many are eager to speak about the HNP and its views this morning. Good morning. Who are we speaking to now?

[Du Pokoy] This is Freddie du Pokoy from Keimoes.

[De Vos] Freddie, good morning. From Keimoes?

[Du Pokoy] Yes, the capital of Upington.

[De Vos] The capital of Upington, Keimoes. Before we continue—we have a sound problem...continue.

[Du Pokoy] Mr. Marais, I would like to ask you what you mean when you speak about communists, because in the past it was we who experienced the same thing. If someone did not agree with the government's policy, then he was a communist. Now that the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], etcetera, are unbanned, I have met some of them—I am not an ANC or PAC supporter but they are religious people. Where is this leading to?

[De Vos] The question is: What is a communist?

[Marais] Well, a communist is, of course, someone who follows the communist ideology and method. You must realize that communism is not just an ideology but it is a method of revolution through which existing orders are overthrown to be replaced by a communist order and the communist ideology is, of course, equal status to all people with no regard for gender, race, nationality, language, or anything. In the second place they believe that the state should control all means of production. Private property and private ownership must be wiped out. Communists are also basically against family life, saying that family life is a threat to a nation's productivity and for this reason family life also has to be eliminated. For this reason the education system, all social aspects of life must be geared toward promoting these goals.

[De Vos] It is interesting that you mention this because if one looks at what other parties, usually labeled as communists, are actually promoting then there are very few of these elements evident in their official policies. One could actually say, and I have heard this argument, that the National Party, for example, with their labor and homeland policies, etcetera—the breaking up of families, etcetera—have pursued those goals and have actually succeeded, and that they could be regarded as being on both sides of the spectrum.

[Marais] Well, look the National Party pretends that it is a party favoring the free-market system but it actually favors socialism, communism. It negates virtually every positive thing it does by embarking on a contradictory course of action—the one man, one vote system, the eradication of apartheid. I can show you how the communists were on the brink of destroying apartheid in the fifties and sixties, in favor of one man, one vote. These are the basic things favored by communists to promote its ideology—equal status, one man one vote, and the establishment of a communist government as it did in Rhodesia and Namibia.

[De Vos] Let us hear what our next caller has to say. This is George from Bophuthatswana. Hello, is that George?

[George] Yes, Mr. Jaap Marais, my name is George from Bophuthatswana. My grandfather is very old. My mother and father are also very old. There have always been whites suppressing the inhabitants of Africa, since 1652 as you well know, yet you still continue with your hatred, promoting this kaffir-boss relationship. Why can't you get rid of this and adopt a logical system used throughout the world, that of one man one vote, then you can serve under a newly elected government? Why are you so insistent? Look, your time has passed.

[De Vos] Thank you George. The basic point he raised is that he is a black man living in Bophuthatswana, and that the policy you favor is an old, worn-out policy. He asked why you do not move from this policy and follow the rest of the world where the one, man one vote policy has been a success.

[Marais] Look, the policy of one man, one vote—it has been proven all over Africa that it led to a single one man, one vote election, and thereafter a one-party state emerged, or dictatorship. We have had one violent coup after another. Government in Africa is now a continuous process of revolution and the overthrow of governments. It has brought nothing but misery. Do you realize that Africa's contribution to the world economy last year was less than 1 percent? Africa has become a continent which exports nothing. It lives on credit as a result of the political systems which have brought economic misery. Remember that, during Dr. Verwoerd's time, when we had apartheid in this country, the growth rate was 7 percent per annum, inflation was 3 percent, and the prime lending rate was 3.5 percent. The RAND DAILY MAIL said: *The nation is suffering from a surfeit of prosperity.* And what is the situation today? We have a

negative growth rate, inflation has come down slightly to under 10 percent, but for years it was almost 20 percent. Interest rates have caused havoc to our economy. So you see, these are the practical consequences of policy.

[De Vos] Our next caller is Johnny Boardman of Weselsbron. Good morning.

[Boardman] Good morning, Eon. I would just like to thank you all there at the studio for the manner in which you handle these discussions. We all appreciate it. To Mr. Marais: All these years I have followed your career and your statements, and I do appreciate what you are doing for the whites in South Africa. Over the years we have come to regard you as the prophet of the right wing. All the predictions you have made have proven to be correct. So this morning I would like to ask you to predict, here on the television, to the people of South Africa what lies ahead for us on the path that the De Klerk government is following? Maybe it will open people's eyes.

[Marais] Well, should the process which the government and the ANC are busy with go according to schedule right up to the end, there will be no order. It is impossible to accommodate the diverse population groups in this country under the roof of a single parliament. Parliamentary democracy has a limited tolerance for religious and racial differences. The result will be that the strongest group will seize power and oppress the other groups with force. That will lead to revolt, as in the rest of Africa. There is no way this process will succeed. The only way to ensure order is for Mr. de Klerk to have the courage to go back to the electorate and seek a mandate for what he is doing; and he will be defeated in a peaceful, orderly, constitutional manner. Then we can begin anew to restore order here—not to draw up a new constitution, but to restore law and order, even if it has to go hand in hand with emergency regulations. But it would restore economic justice and put a stop to foreign interference in South Africa's affairs, so that this country can once again govern itself. Those are the three prerequisites for restoring an acceptable way of life here.

[De Vos] I think that is a good point for us to end on. Thanks to our viewers for your participation, and thank you, Mr. Marais.

PAC Denies Responsibility for Tavern Attack

MB0401164294 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has again denied that it's responsible for last week's Heidelberg Tavern attack. At a Cape Town news conference today PAC negotiator Patricia de Lille said the organization has consistently condemned all acts of violence and is busy negotiating a comprehensive mutual cessation of hostilities with the government. She says the PAC's armed wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], has declared a moratorium on its armed struggle while talks on ending hostilities are underway. De Lille says

follow-up discussions between the PAC and the government, and APLA and the SADF [South African Defense Force], are to be held within the next two weeks.

The PAC also strongly condemned the detention of two of its senior officials in connection with the Heidelberg attack. Michael Siyolo and Theo Mabusela were detained yesterday for questioning. Both men are being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Minister Comments on 'Breakthrough'

MB0501095194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0910 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 5 SAPA—Police investigations into the Heidelberg tavern attack indicated the attack could have been planned and executed from Transkei. Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel announced on Monday.

Mr Kriel said in a statement there had been a "major breakthrough" in the police investigation and the matter should now be taken up by the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) "as a matter of urgency".

"Investigations have established a direct link between the perpetrators of the Heidelberg tavern atrocity and the territory of the Transkei. Furthermore, these investigations have also established that the Heidelberg tavern and other attacks could indeed have been planned and executed from the Transkei," Mr Kriel said.

The minister said ballistic tests had confirmed that the weapons used in the Heidelberg attack and the weapons used in the St James Church massacre were identical. Gunmen burst into the tavern last Thursday night, killing three women and a man.

In the St James Church attack early last year, armed attackers killed 12 people, including several Russian sailors.

Transkei military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa has said he is prepared to hand over suspected attackers if the South African authorities can identify them.

Mr Kriel said on Wednesday: "Investigations have reached the stage where a joint investigation between the South African Police [SAP] and Transkei Police be considered a top priority. This would include the formation of a joint SAP/Transkei Police investigation team as rapidly as possible and the SA Police is ready to implement this."

South Africa last year sent soldiers into Transkei to pursue suspects in several attacks in South Africa. The soldiers attacked a home of a Pan-Africanist Congress member, killing four youths. The incident sparked a political and diplomatic row in which South Africa's ambassador to the homeland was expelled.

In his statement on Wednesday, Mr Kriel said: "Intensive investigations have resulted in a major breakthrough by the SA Police which now makes it essential that this matter be taken up as a matter of urgency by the

Transitional Executive Council. It is a matter of extreme urgency that the TEC...Give advice on how to deal with the problem of dealing with suspects who take refuge in independent states. Speedy action is vital if the perpetrators are to be brought to justice without delay. It would be obstructive for the Transkei to insist on adhering strictly to a rigid and formal process of extradition in these areas."

Clashes Reported Between Self-Defense Units, MK Group

MB0401121794 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Jan 94 p 1

[Report by Abbey Makoe]

[Text] Three alleged MK [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing] commanders were shot and burnt to death by their colleagues serving in self-defence units [SDU] in Katlehong on Sunday in what is believed to be an ongoing "war" between the two groups, residents said. The three, all MK commanders based in Ncala Section, were executed while visiting the family of slain "Commander Boja," whose body was found at the mortuary earlier on the same day, witnesses said. Boja had disappeared on New Year's Eve. The last time he was seen was in the company of the three "commanders," a neighbour said.

A resident, who was part of a group that marched on the SDU's office in Mavimbela Section yesterday to protest against the clashes, was shot dead. Police confirmed the incident. Police said yesterday the death toll in Katlehong since New Year's Day stood at 16. Residents said hostilities between the SDUs and foreign-trained MK members based in Mavimbela and Ncala sections peaked on Sunday afternoon. The two sides, despite having fought heavily side by side in their "war" with members of the Inkatha Freedom Party, reportedly converged on their boundary—Motaung Street—and fired at each other. "They fought from 11AM until 6PM, when members of the Internal Stability Unit came with reinforcements," a witness said.

Concerned residents spoke of kangaroo courts, in which suspects were tried and sentenced, even in their absence. Boja is alleged to have been killed by fellow commanders after he called for self-discipline. Most residents were concerned that the "war" was largely seen as ANC [African National Congress] against ANC in that the SDUs in both sections were run by MK commanders. But MK PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regional chief of staff Mr. Viva Mkhonto yesterday said claims of MK soldiers leading the SDUs were not true.

He said while MK members were part of the communities, they did not necessarily control the controversial township neighbourhood watch groups. Senior MK officers had by yesterday not gone to investigate the claims, which he said he knew about only from rumour. "We cannot act on information that is not verified by our commanders," Mkhonto said.

ANC: Some Units 'Out of Control'

MB0401173594 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Self-defense units aligned to the ANC [African National Congress] are out of control and virtually at war with one another in troubled townships east of Johannesburg. The African National Congress, admitting some self-defense units are out of control, says it's trying to reestablish its authority over them. Sources close to the ANC say at least three self-defense units are out of control in townships east of Johannesburg, among the most violent in South Africa. The self-defense units are informal armed groups which live in and are responsible for the security of local communities.

Police Respond With 'Surprise'

MB0401124794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1115 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 4 SAPA—Police reacted with surprise on Tuesday to reports that African National Congress [ANC] members had been killing each other on the East Rand. Morning newspapers alleged three Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] commanders were shot and burnt to death by members of the ANC's self-defence unit [SDU] in Katlehong on Sunday in what was claimed to be an ongoing "war" between the two groups.

The reports claimed members of the police's internal stability division [ISD] broke up the fighting, which continued from 11 AM to 6 PM. However, East Rand police spokesman Lt Deon Peens said no such deaths had been reported from the area on Sunday. Furthermore, the ISD was not called out and detectives at local police stations knew nothing about the fighting, Lt Peens said.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said it was worrying that "out-of-control" ANC self-defence units, especially on the volatile East Rand, had once again been exposed as the root cause of political violence. "It is the height of hypocrisy for the ANC to blame the SAP [South African Police] for the violence when killer ANC SDU's are not only deeply implicated in murdering policemen and eliminating political opponents, but are involved in bloody internal feuding," Capt Kotze said. He urged the ANC to co-operate with police to bring the perpetrators of SDU crimes to justice.

Note Sent to Mozambique Protesting Attacks

MB0501083694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] The South African embassy in Maputo has delivered a note of protest to the Mozambican Department of Foreign Affairs regarding several attacks on South African tourists in Mozambique. The South African charge d'affaires in Mozambique, Mr. (John Sund), has also been in contact with the Mozambican minister of police. This followed incidents on the road past the

Namaacha Border post between Swaziland and Mozambique where motorists have been allegedly harassed by members of the Mozambican police force and forced to pay bribes. A South African couple were forced off the road by an armed gang, assaulted, and had their car stolen near the Ressano Garcia Border post.

Military Seized 1,691 Firearms in Natal in 1993

MB0501135794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] Members of the South African Defense Force [SADF] say they have confiscated 1,691 firearms, among them 134 AK-47 rifles, in Natal last year. Working either alone or with the police, they also seized over 1,000 homemade fire arms, hundreds of pistols and rifles, 78 grenades, and 27 explosive devices.

Radio Pretoria's License Extended to 11 Jan

MB0401202594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 2000 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Radio Pretoria has had its temporary license extended at the eleventh hour. The right-wing station's license would have expired at midnight tonight, but has been extended until the 11th of January. Karen Mugglestone-Melville reports:

Station manager Chris Conradie said the Department of Home Affairs had telephonically extended their license this evening. This followed an inconclusive meeting at the World Trade Center in Kempton Park today to resolve the issue. Members of the Afrikaner Kultuurbond [Culture League] met with home affairs officials to discuss the temporary license. The party included AVF [Afrikaner National Front] leader Constand Viljoen and CP [Conservative Party] leader Ferdi Hartzenberg. [passage omitted]

*** Polls Measure Preelection Tendencies**

*** Majority Polled Still for Elections**

94AF0051A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 6 Nov 93 p 2

[Article by Willem Pretorius: "People Want To Vote To Obtain Peace in South Africa; Most Fear Political Violence"]

[Text] "To bring peace to South Africa" is the most important reason that people are going to vote on 27 April of the coming year. This has just been established by an authoritative opinion poll. More than nine out of 10 people (92 percent) stated that this is why they are going to vote. The competition among the various parties is still wide open, however, because more than a third of the voters (33 percent) have still not decided who is going to get their ballots. This poll did not include partisan political questions—in contrast to two others that show that the African National Congress (ANC) is going to win by a wide margin. (Report below)

The poll, which was conducted by three American institutions—the International Republican Institute, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, and the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies—shows that most South Africans fear political violence and crime. But the enormous gulf that exists between the various population groups is also evident from the survey, which consisted of a total of 2,352 interviews conducted throughout the country between 19 August and 26 September. Of these, 1,250 were conducted with blacks, 301 with whites, 450 with coloreds, and 351 with Indians. The homelands, self-governing regions, and rural areas were included. Some of the results of the poll that was made public this weekend include:

- A total of 75 percent of the respondents said that right-wing extremists are going to unleash a war in the country;
- Most South Africans are of the opinion that their lives are going to improve after the election. Only 8 percent of whites share this opinion as opposed to 73 percent of blacks;
- Most of the people who are hopeful about the future are less well-off and a large majority of those who are under 35 years of age (59 percent). Less than half of the older people are optimistic;
- There are great differences between whites and blacks in regard to 13 questions put to them. Of the 13 questions, the two groups agree on only one issue: that South Africa's foreign trade is going to improve. Most blacks believe that eight of the 13 problems will get better after the election, as opposed to whites, who believe that the situation in 12 of the 13 cases is going to get worse;
- A full 80 percent—primarily blacks and whites—say they will "very probably" vote, as opposed to Indians and coloreds, who are not as eager;
- The greatest concern is over political violence, crime, and the economy. About one-third of the respondents said that political violence is sometimes justified;
- Men and women differ a great deal on this issue, however. Some 72 percent of women say there is never a justification for political violence in contrast to 63 percent of men. For the most part, it is the younger men who feel this way. There are significant differences among blacks. Some 53 percent of Xhosa said that violence is sometimes necessary, as opposed to only 18 percent of Zulus;
- Black people are hopeful about the election in contrast to the feelings of whites that can be summed up as "anxious." Coloreds are hopeful for the most part as well, while Indians' feelings can best be summed up as "perplexed."

Question: How do you see your life in the next few years?

Responses: Overall: Better 61%; worse 18%; same 17%

Blacks: Better 73%; worse 10%; same 13%

Whites: Better 29%; worse 47%; same 21%

Coloreds: Better 57%; worse 16%; same 23%

Asians: Better 49%; worse 23%; same 19%

* Projected Vote Distributed by Party

94AF0051B Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 8 Nov 93 p 2

[Text] The results of two separate surveys examining voter preferences for next year's election show that the African National Congress (ANC) is going to win by a wide margin—with the National Party (NP) coming in second. A poll conducted by Integrated Market Research (IMR) for THE SUNDAY TIMES found that the ANC can garner up to 60 percent support in contrast to a meager 13 percent for the NP—with the Freedom Alliance coming in right behind at 11.5 percent.

Mr. Donald Simpson, an independent election analyst, projected for RAPPORT that the ANC could get 57.10 percent of the votes, the NP 15.51 percent, the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) 9.22 percent, the CP [Conservative Party] 4.10 percent, the DP [Democratic Party] 4.00 percent, the Afrikaner People's Union (AVU) 0.30 percent, the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] 5.23 percent, and regional parties 3.30 percent.

According to the IMR, support among black people for the NP has decreased drastically. Less than 2 percent of them will vote for the party, while support for it has declined to 40 percent among whites. A large segment of the colored and Indian community, where the NP is campaigning heavily, is still uncertain as to how it will vote, however. According to one of the polls, the ANC will not achieve the two-thirds majority necessary to change the constitution. The predictions are causing concern to the NP and Inkatha even though there are six months to go to the election. According to constitutional provisions, they will only be junior partners in the government. The rest of the parties are doing hopelessly poorly.

In accordance with constitutional provisions, the ANC, with its predicted support, will get 19 posts in the 30-member cabinet. It will also be able to designate a president and vice president and will thus have a two-thirds majority in the cabinet. Accordingly, President F.W. de Klerk will be the second vice president with an additional four posts for the NP. The Freedom Alliance will also be able to occupy four posts.

The survey was conducted among 2,200 people nationwide and the margin of error is 4 percent. According to Mr. Simpson, the parties could end up with the following seats in the National Assembly: ANC 229, NP 66, IFP 37, CP 17, DP 16, AVU 1, regional parties 13, and the PAC 21. He also predicts that the Northern and Western Cape are the only two regions where the NP could win easily.

South African Press Review for 5 Jan

MB0501134394

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Action Needed on Peacekeeping Force—Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 5 January in a page 10 editorial notes that the 27 April election "is supposedly to be policed by a body that does not yet exist, the National Peacekeeping Force. Unless work takes place at the speed of greased lightening, we could have a problem." "It is now much too late to ask the United Nations for an international contingent. The National Peacekeeping Force is the most vital single bridgehead on the next leg of the forward path. Get moving."

BUSINESS DAY

Too Late for Peacekeeping Force Before April Election—Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 5 January in a page 6 editorial says there is "a strong case" for a national peacekeeping force, but the project "has been left so late, and political problems are so complex, that there seems little chance it would be ready in time to accomplish anything. It would be better to scrap the idea than thrust responsibility on to an inadequate, poorly trained force." **BUSINESS DAY** advises the Transitional Executive Council, TEC to "lower its sights, form a small, symbolic squad for special duties, and concentrate its efforts on restructuring the security forces as a whole."

SOWETAN

TEC Must 'Be Seen To Have Teeth'—The TEC will have to "define its role very clearly if the institution is to gain credibility," remarks Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in

English on 5 January in a page 6 editorial. "It will also have to be seen to have teeth to earn respect." The TEC has asked the government to deploy the South African Police in northern Natal, including parts of kwaZulu, but the government says "it is still studying the request." The TEC has ordered the kwaZulu Commissioner of Police to supply it with information about alleged hit squads in his force. The kwaZulu chief minister "has stopped him from co-operating with the TEC." Now the African National Congress, ANC, "seems set to ask it to intervene in the purchase by kwaZulu of a luxury R[and]33 million jet. The TEC will have to strenuously avoid being seen as a tool of the ANC in its fight against the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]. It has to work on projecting an image of impartiality."

ILANGA

New South Africa Can Only Hope for 'Gradual Change'—Durban **ILANGA** in Zulu for 30 December to 1 January in a page 4 editorial says: "The hot topic these days among many people is that 1994 heralds a new South Africa. We believe that the black nation can hardly wait to leave apartheid behind. Let us, however, give a word of caution! To some, this new South Africa spells heaven on earth. You hear them say: Come oh new South Africa and let us eat well, live in new houses. Even among school pupils you hear things like: Even if we fail come year's end, it will not mean much, because in the new South Africa it will be pass one pass all. No such thing will happen. Those who imagine that come 27 April this country will be a land flowing with honey are to be pitied as they live in a fool's paradise. All that can be hoped for is that if all goes well politically, things will gradually change for the better, but not in the blinking of an eye." "The new South Africa will yield good and enjoyable results only if we all work with determination to make it so in all aspects of life, and not just in the political field."

Angola**Government Delegation Leaves for Lusaka 4 Jan***MB0401201994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 4 Jan 94*

[Text] The peace talks will resume in Lusaka tomorrow. The government delegation left Luanda this afternoon. Our correspondent was at the airport and spoke to Faustino Muteka, head of the government delegation. He did not disclose anything new.

[Begin recording] [Muteka] We are negotiating. It has been agreed that there should be discretion. So, I would not like to hinder the talks in any way.

[Reporter] If it depended on the government delegation, how long it would take to find a settlement?

[Muteka] If the other side adopts an unwavering attitude, we will need more time to study ways of reaching consensus and signing an accord.

[Reporter] Does the government delegation has enough powers so that it will not need to return to Luanda to receive new instructions?

[Muteka] It is not like that. The government team has full powers. It is the government delegation...

[Reporter, interrupting] Is there any consensus?

[Muteka] We must discuss any new developments with the government. [end recording]

So, the delegation remains discreet. The composition of the government delegation has not been disclosed. There are no details about the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola delegation, although it has been reported that its members are in Kinshasa. Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, has asked that the talks should resume at 1600 tomorrow because he intends to fulfill his schedule. This morning he was in Libreville and in the afternoon in Kinshasa. He intends to meet the U.S. Congress delegation tomorrow morning.

Congressmen Unable To Land in Malanje 5 Jan*LD0501130394 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1130 GMT 5 Jan 93*

[Text] We have just heard that alleged UNITA members attacked the city of Malanje this morning, which prevented a plane carrying three US congressmen from landing. The plane turned back to Luanda. This report comes to us from the LUSA news agency [Portuguese]. According to Angolan national radio, the city of Malanje has been under an intense attack by UNITA since the early hours of the morning. A woman was killed in the Ritondo district, 2 km from the center of the city, and 3 km from the airport.

UNITA Denies Shelling, Attack*LD0501155194 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1500 GMT 5 Jan 94*

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Three U.S. congressmen failed to land in Malanje today because of heavy shelling allegedly by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. [passage omitted]. The UNITA delegation in Lisbon has denied the attack on Malanje. Carlos Fontoura [UNITA representative in Lisbon] says it has all been fabricated.

[Begin recording] [Fontoura] I have to deny categorically any UNITA action to that effect. [passage omitted]. It is obvious that the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] is beginning to show a blatant and evident lack of imagination. A few days ago—when the visit by the Americans, the U.S. congressmen, was being planned—the day before they invented and publicized a UNITA attack against Malongo, which as you know not even the American company confirmed. Now, the day the Congressmen were due to arrive the MPLA invents all this guerrilla activity, which is no way part of UNITA's objectives.

BBC Details Events*MB0501162494 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 5 Jan 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The resumption of the Angolan peace talks due in Lusaka this afternoon has been overshadowed by inauspicious events back in Angola. Four American congressmen were flying to the city of Malanje on a fact-finding visit. They never made it. The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels launched a bombardment of the city and the plane carrying the Americans turned back. So did the United Nations plane in which our correspondent Chris Simpson was travelling. He is now back in Luanda and sent this report.

Flagelamentos [shellings] is what we heard over the radio as our plane was 30 minutes away from Malanje. It is a word you hear a lot in Angola. Loosely translated, it means attacks or bombardments. Confirmation rapidly came that UNITA had indeed been shelling Malanje and the four U.S. congressmen and [words indistinct] in the other plane had been turned back for security reasons. Malanje was, at least temporarily, off limits, just as it was for weeks on end last year when the city starved for lack of food aid. At least it is never dull here, an aid official [word indistinct] observed, amid a series of urgent radio messages.

The World Food Program, which is currently sending eight planes a day to Malanje, put its Malange operations on a standby and the congressmen's itinerary was rapidly rearranged. Angolan national radio later claimed that UNITA had been shelling persistently since the early hours of the morning, causing at least (?two deaths).

Why now, why today, of all days, when the peace talks are back on? These were the questions everyone was asking. It remains to be seen whether UNITA will have any answers to offer. Jonas Savimbi's movement might argue, however, that all publicity is good publicity and that having been left off the visiting congressmen's itinerary, it was only fair that UNITA be allowed to spoil the rest of the program.

Government Expected To Present Proposals to UN Head

MB0501070594 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 4 Jan 94

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Text] Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura is expected to meet UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali in New York today. Indications are that the Angolan foreign minister will present Luanda's latest national reconciliation proposals to Butrus Butrus-Ghali. Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, confirmed today that the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] will resume their peace talks in Lusaka tomorrow, after the festive season recess. The UN special representative announced this to the media shortly before leaving Luanda for quick visits to Gabon and Zaire. He will be briefing the heads of state of those two countries on the reality of the situation at the Angolan peace talks. It is also noteworthy that a team of U.S. senators is to arrive in Luanda today, after postponing their scheduled visit late last year. Gustavo Costa, our correspondent in Angola, provides some details concerning the national reconciliation counterproposal that Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura will be presenting to the UN secretary general today.

[Begin Costa recording] According to a source close to the Angolan peace talks, the new national reconciliation counterproposal includes three ministerial portfolios for UNITA to be indicated by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, two to be suggested by Prime Minister Marcolino Moco, and at least three embassies to be led by UNITA, among other new developments. Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura is expected to deliver that proposal to UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali in New York today.

Some observers feel that Venancio de Moura's call on the UN secretary general one day before the talks are due to resume in Lusaka shows that the Luanda government intends to use Butrus Butrus-Ghali's personal influence with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi so the latter will accept the government's counterproposal and will agree to the setting of a date to sign the cease-fire accord.

Diplomatic sources say that Luanda's response suggests an attempt to meet UNITA's initial proposal halfway. It is already known, however, that UNITA will not be given some key ministries it has demanded. Luanda is reported to have shown inflexibility concerning the Defense, Foreign Affairs, and Interior Ministries, but it

may be more open to UNITA holding ministerial portfolios linked to social and production sectors. Luanda is keeping open the possibility that UNITA will retain the Culture Ministry and it has replied that UNITA will only control three of the six embassies it has demanded.

Meanwhile, moves linked to the Angolan peace process are not taking place in New York alone. In fact, the seriousness of this country's situation is such that a team of U.S. congressmen [as heard] has come to Luanda to assess on the ground the complexity of a problem whose solution seems increasingly linked to a higher U.S. profile in a bid to reduce mistrust between the government and UNITA. Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received the U.S. team in Luanda this afternoon, but UNITA, through its Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel radio station, has already announced that it would like to see the team of U.S. congressmen in Huambo tomorrow to discuss troop demobilization and national reconstruction issues with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi.

It appears, though, that such a visit is not on the agenda of the U.S. congressmen's stay in Angola. An official source has disclosed that, contrary to initial reports by sources in the Angolan Parliament, tomorrow the U.S. team will visit Malange rather than Bie [Cuito].

UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, the (?key figure) in the negotiation process, is one person who does not appear to be satisfied with half measures. Today, he stopped over in Libreville, the Gabonese capital, and Gbadolite, in Zaire. Upon his return from Sao Tome and Principe yesterday, UN Special Representative Blondin Beye said that military issues will not be up for discussion again when peace talks resume in the Zambian capital tomorrow. Diplomatic sources say that such issues will only be the subject of adjustments when the government and UNITA military leaders meet in Sao Tome on 10 January to define practical measures conducive to the signing and effective implementation of the cease-fire accord. [end recording]

UNITA Radio Previews Resumption of Peace Talks

MB0401203594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Beginning tomorrow, the attention of the Angolan people and the international community will be directed toward Lusaka, Zambia, where the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] will resume peace talks, under the UN mediation. However, it is particularly the Angolan people who wait with great expectations the debates in the Zambian capital, which are expected to end their suffering.

Malian-born Alioune Blondin Beye, main mediator in the peace talks, has already visited Gabon and Gbadolite in Zaire and his whereabouts presently are not known. All the same, it is known that the peace talks will begin in Lusaka at 1600 hours tomorrow. Alioune Blondin Beye said military issues [words indistinct] discussed and

agreed upon by the parties [words indistinct] only to assert views, since on 10 January, the military leadership from UNITA and the MPLA-PT will meet in Sao Tome and Principe.

In this second round of peace talks, the two warring parties will discuss the political package which, among other issues, includes the formation of the new national police, UNITA's participation in the government, the future role of the UN Angola Verification Mission, issues connected with [words indistinct], and national reconciliation.

Talks To Resume at 1400 on 5 Jan

*MB0501124694 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Jan 94*

[Text] As scheduled, the peace talks between the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] will resume in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, today. The eyes and hearts of the peace- and freedom-hungry Angolan people, in particular, will be following developments in Lusaka with great interest.

UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye was still in Luanda this morning, after quick diplomatic visits to Gabon and Zaire to explain the complexities of the Lusaka peace talks to the heads of state of those two African nations. Later, Blondin Beye left for the Zambian capital, where, according to him, things are likely to start happening at 1400 GMT. This second round of talks will concentrate solely on political issues, notably the formation of a new national police force, national reconciliation, UNITA's participation in government, the future role of the UN Angola Verification Mission-2, and the setting of a date for the cease-fire accord to come into force. Military issues had already been discussed and agreed on after about three weeks of talks.

Roundup of Army, UNITA Clashes 4 Jan

Army in Control of Malongo

*MB0401204494 Luanda TPA Television Network in
Portuguese 1930 GMT 4 Jan 94*

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, have restored control over the entire region around Malongo base in Cabinda Province, which UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] troops shelled on 1 January.

[Begin recording] [FAA spokesman Colonel Manuel Paiva] What happened in Malongo was that an unspecified number of enemy soldiers approached the Malongo oil complex under cover of darkness in an attempt to inflict economic losses on the petroleum company. The enemy fired a number of 81-mm mortar rounds from (Siela), near the Socoto valley. That is about 4 km from the Malongo oil complex. Fortunately, the five rounds that the enemy fired did not cause material or human losses. In response, our troops inflicted an unspecified

number of casualties on the enemy, forcing it to withdraw in disarray. So that was what happened on 1 January 1994.

[Reporter] So, is the situation under control right now?

[Paiva] Yes. Our troops have taken the necessary precautions. One should point out that small groups are moving in the (Pande Vinte) and Sabantando regions. Our troops are ready to give an adequate response. [end recording]

FLEC Comments on Malongo Attack

*MB0401203594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Jan 94*

[Excerpt] The Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave-Armed Forces of Cabinda [FLEC-FAC] today claimed responsibility for the attack on Malongo, the principal oil [word indistinct] center, helping Luanda to wage war against the Angolan people. Speaking to Radio France International, FLEC's most important leader N'Zita Tiago said the attack [words indistinct] that the national riches should not serve to kill the people. The Eduardo dos Santos' government had blamed UNITA for the attack on Chevron installations [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

UNITA Denies Link With Spanish Weapons

*MB0401160594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Jan 94*

[Text] Official UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] sources connected with the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] today strongly rejected reports going the rounds in Spain that UNITA supervised lethal equipment sent from that country to Angola. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] provided the Riot Police with such equipment. A FALA officer, who was part of the Joint Political and Military Commission, said the Bicesse Accord is quite clear when it says that no country or government may supply lethal equipment to any of the signatories of the accord.

Yesterday, ABC, which is published in Madrid, reported that the Spanish opposition demanded explanations about the sale of weapons to the MPLA-PT when the Bicesse Accord was still in force. Felipe Gonzalez' government refused to comment, alleging that the equipment delivered to the MPLA was a state secret.

Meanwhile, ABC says the Spanish Government has confirmed its participation in training the MPLA's riot Police. Our FALA sources said Spain should be condemned by the UN Security Council for its involvement in the violation of the Bicesse Accord.

Radio Notes on MPLA Troop Movements

MB0501083794 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The scenario in Lunda Norte Province is one of war. There, Luanda's war chiefs have everything ready for more Angolans to be killed, even though the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the regime led by Eduardo dos Santos are due to resume their Lusaka peace talks tomorrow [words indistinct] the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] to stop its attacks against UNITA. Luanda has similar intentions for central and northern Angola in general, and Huambo, Malange, and Bengo Provinces in particular. At this stage, the MPLA-PT has intensified troop movements in those areas [words indistinct] lethal equipment imported from Spain, Portugal, (?France), and Brazil. [passage omitted]

Cabinda Governor Praises Opposition Dialogue Choice

MB0501092294 *Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 4 Jan 94*

[Text] Cabinda Provincial Governor Augusto da Silva Tomas has expressed satisfaction about the fact that separatist organizations in the province have chosen the path of dialogue, rather than the armed struggle, to solve problems linked to the future of the enclave.

[Begin Tomas recording] The efforts being made by the government, all men of good will—notably those in the churches and international organizations represented here—and the people of Cabinda Province at large, have finally allowed consensus to be sought on the basis of majority so that Cabinda's problems can be settled at the negotiating table, rather than by taking up arms.

To us, it has been a source of satisfaction and pride to learn that, finally, our brethren in the Renewed Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, the Cabinda Democratic Front, the Movement for the Liberation of Cabinda, the Movement of Resistance for the Total Independence of Cabinda [words indistinct] have decided to build a common front called the Cabinda Nationalist Forum, Fonac, that will seek to create favorable conditions for future talks with the government of the Republic of Angola. This is a patriotic stand. Taking into account the suffering of their people, they have decided to write yet another brilliant page in the history book of our heroic people of Cabinda, in line with our ancestors' teachings. We sincerely hope that this initiative will not be aborted, as has happened with so many other initiatives in our recent history.

We would also like to convey to our Cabinda brethren our wish that the negative influence of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola will not harm their interests. [end recording]

Malawi

Home Affairs Minister Saved From Stoning by Opposition

MB0401180194 *Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 4 Jan 94*

[Text] An unofficial report from Blantyre says a crack police unit saved the home affairs minister, Mr. Gwanda Chakuamba, from stoning by members of the opposition United Democratic Front Party after he addressed a rally of the ruling Malawi Congress Party yesterday. Several residents of Bangwe, one of Blantyre's biggest townships with over 150,000 people, told newsmen that Mr. Chakuamba, who is secretary general of the Malawi Congress Party, was stoned after upsetting opposition supporters by calling the president of the United Democratic Front, Mr. Bakili Muluzi, stupid.

Police Stop Opposition March in Blantyre

EA0401204594 *Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Jan 94*

[Text] The minister of justice and attorney general has refused to receive a memorandum from the Malawi Democratic Party, MDP, which required the president to retire. In a press release issued today, the minister of justice and attorney general said he had refused to receive the memorandum because he thought the document was not only irresponsible but also undemocratic and unconstitutional.

The press release said it is the view of the minister of justice and attorney general that the president of this country can only be elected into office or removed from office by all the citizens who are eligible to vote through the ballot and not by the MDP alone, through what he called unorthodox means. The press release added that if the MDP wants the president to be removed from power it should go to the countryside and campaign for the forthcoming general elections so that it is voted into power through the ballot box.

The press release, therefore, advised the MDP not to deliver such documents to the attorney general who, it said, had no power whatsoever under the constitution or any of the country's laws to ask the president to retire.

Meanwhile, our reporter says police in Blantyre today stopped a march organized by the MDP to deliver the memorandum to the government (?through) the attorney general. Our reporter says the march, which had about 100 participants, and was led by the MDP secretary general Mr. Kondowe started at 1000 this morning from the clock tower in Blantyre. In the ensuing incident Mr. Kondowe and his driver were taken to the Southern Division Police headquarters. Latest reports say Mr. Kondowe and his driver have since been let free.

Mozambique

Dhlakama Accuses General of Arms Trafficking

MB0401144394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] President Afonso Dhlakama has once again accused General Domingos Fondo and government forces of trafficking in firearms with neighboring South Africa. Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama said the case is already known by President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano and that it involves a large quantity of weapons. The Renamo leader said this yesterday afternoon in Maringue, the general headquarters of his movement, at a news conference to mark the new year.

[Begin Dhlakama recording] I can give you an example of weapons being taken to South Africa with the knowledge of President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano. General Fondo has been involved in the sale of weapons to South Africa and these people then try to (?blame) Renamo. Large quantities of weapons are taken in trucks and sold to South Africa and everyone is aware of this [words indistinct].

Frelimo has always acted in bad faith. Frelimo officials have always been warmongering and it was with the war that they [words indistinct]. It was with the war that they maintained and continue to maintain themselves in power. Many of them [words indistinct] that the war has ended. They know that they can lose elections [words indistinct]. I even believe that there are still many Marxists in Frelimo, who are not (?aware) that the war has ended. One of them is Marcelino dos Santos [Assembly of the Republic chairman]. For example, you must have heard recently [words indistinct] in the Assembly of the Republic [words indistinct]. We have in fact reached the conclusion that some of these people did not want the war to end. There is a recent example [words indistinct] in Nampula [words indistinct] and it was not just propaganda. We caught a police sergeant, who was hidden in a hall where [words indistinct]. He was there. Two of them were there with pistols. There was also the case of [words indistinct] he will try to hide but we know, we have proof, that he has a plan [words indistinct] in Maputo. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Renamo leader expressed satisfaction with the political situation in the country and the steps made so far in implementing the General Peace Accord, despite the observed delays.

Minister Comments on Charges

MB0401145894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Minister in the Presidency Feliciano Gundana said he is not aware of the involvement of General Domingos Fondo, from the government forces, in selling firearms to South Africa. Feliciano Gundana was contacted by Radio Mozambique this morning following

Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama's accusations that General Fondo is involved in the firearms traffic and that this is already known by President Joaquim Chissano. Radio Mozambique is still trying to establish contact with General Domingos Fondo.

General Rejects Accusations

MB0501114994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] In Maputo today, General Domingos Fondo, of the Mozambique Armed Forces, rejected accusations by Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, that he smuggles large quantities of weapons to neighboring South Africa. Speaking to the Mozambican and international media, Gen. Domingos Fondo made it very clear that he could not care less about Dhlakama's accusations. He added that Afonso Dhlakama must go to court, present his case, and prove his accusations or he will have to pay.

[Begin Fondo recording] As you know, our country has an institution that deals with accusations such as those. He should draw up a criminal complaint and deliver it directly to the correct institution so it can summon Gen. Fondo to answer those charges. He should bring the matter before the court rather than make those comments in public. A person who accuses another person of having committed a crime does not do so in the street but, rather, brings the case before the competent institution. I do not feel offended at this stage [words indistinct] must go directly to court and if there is no concrete evidence to back what he is saying, he will pay. When a person makes an accusation [words indistinct] has to pay. If you accuse someone of stealing, you go to court and say: he has stolen from me. In turn, the court will say: well, you must pay now. [end recording]

Asked about international media reports on his alleged involvement in arms trafficking, Gen. Domingos Fondo said he had nothing to say. He was also asked to comment on whether he has business interests in South Africa:

[Begin recording] [Fondo] I do not know whether you have come here as businessmen. If you are here to treat me as a businessman, then I must take off my uniform and then you must talk to me as you would to a businessman.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct].

[Fondo] If you are here to treat me as a businessman, then let us talk directly about what my company does. If I am here accused of (?smuggling) arms, then that is another matter altogether. You are here to talk to me as a member of parliament and a member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct].

[Fondo] [Words indistinct] (?weapons), if someone gets in touch with me, he does so in my capacity as general, to offer weapons at that particular time [words indistinct] (?and then it is over). [end recording]

Renamo Official on 'Positive' Troop Confinement Work

MB0501065394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] Jose de Castro, head of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] Foreign Affairs Department, has said in Chimoio that, despite a certain slowness in the confinement of Renamo troops, the work that has been done so far has been positive.

Speaking to the media in Chimoio, Jose de Castro said that the people who complain about Renamo's troop confinement slowness should rather consider the differences in the general conditions—notably transportation—enjoyed by Renamo and by the government forces.

The head of the Renamo Foreign Affairs Department also affirmed that he hopes 1994 will be the year that will (?prove) both sides share the desire to see true peace restored to the country.

Italian Government To Assist

MB0501093094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] The independent MEDIAFAX publication has reported that the Italian Government has made available \$1.5 million to buy food and clothing for soldiers in government and Mozambique National Resistance troop confinement centers. MEDIAFAX further reports that \$1.2 million will be used to buy food and the remainder to buy clothing.

Italy has provided this aid in the wake of UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello's call to the international community to provide logistical assistance to the troop confinement areas.

The Italian Government will also assist in the rehabilitation of military training centers in Dondo, Sofala Province, and (Monguine) as well as Boane, in Maputo Province.

600 Renamo Men Leave Confinement Areas

MB0401184894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] The Cease-Fire Commission met in Maputo this afternoon. Radio Mozambique learned that 600 Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] soldiers abandoned two confinement centers in Sofala Province. Faustino Igrejas reports:

It is true that 600 Renamo men today abandoned their confinement centers in Chiramba and Magunde in Sofala Province, alleging logistical problems. The Cease-Fire Commission met in Maputo today and centered its

discussions on the logistical problems facing the confinement centers. Major Eduardo Alexandre from the Cease-Fire Commission spoke to journalists after the meeting.

[Begin recording] [Alexandre] We discussed mainly issues connected with food logistics in confinement centers. It has been observed that in certain confinement centers, Renamo troops are deserting. I refer to Magunde and Chiramba in particular. The meeting is therefore aimed at finding ways of halting these desertions.

[Unidentified reporter] What was decided?

[Alexandre] It was decided that the government would support its troops during the confinement period, providing them fresh products.

[Reporter] Has Renamo already begun to withdraw from Dunda and Salamanga?

[Alexandre] As a matter of fact, we shall discuss this problem tomorrow, from the technical viewpoint. It is a situation connected with distance. Renamo feels that it should withdraw only 700 meters, while the (?government) feels that they should withdraw further.

[Reporter] Tomorrow's meeting is therefore aimed at discussing Renamo's withdrawal from Dunda and Salamanga?

[Alexandre] Tomorrow we shall hold the biggest tripartite meeting to discuss the area Renamo should withdraw to from the area it presently occupies. [end recording]

Radio Mozambique also asked Colonel (Sitela) from the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] if he would confirm that 600 Renamo men abandoned their confinement centers in Chiramba and Magunde.

[Begin recording] [(Sitela)] Yes. I can confirm that from the information we received.

[Unidentified reporter] Is it because of logistical problems?

[(Sitela)] I do not know. We [words indistinct] the problem to the Renamo representative [words indistinct]. It is possible that it is because of logistical problems.

[Reporter] It seems that the Unomoz had a responsibility, but the government says it has no responsibility?

[(Sitela)] Well, I feel that we were able to coordinate views during the Cease-Fire Commission meeting that we have just held. We defined the manner to provide logistical assistance.

[Reporter] What will be the manner?

[(Sitela)] The government will continue to supply fresh food to its own troops in their confinement areas, including other staples which are already being distributed to the two sides by Unomoz. With regard to Renamo, Unomoz will have the duty of supplying fresh food to Renamo personnel. Thus, the two sides will (?be able to receive) a more favorable (?food supply). Unomoz will be

responsible for providing the transportation of food for Renamo personnel, while the government will in principle be responsible for providing transportation of food to its men. If the government needs assistance in the process, Unomoz will do all it can to help. [end recording]

An important thing is that the 600 men who abandoned their confinement areas in Chiramba and Magunde in Sofala Province today left without their weapons.

Renamo Leader Says Media Organs 'Biased'

MB0401201394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama has once again accused news media organs of being biased. Nogueira da Silva reports from Maringue, Renamo's general headquarters.

Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama has admitted that the pacification process in the country will soon enter a difficult phase since most people in rural areas are illiterate. Afonso Dhlakama said it was necessary to educate the people about the meaning of democracy, [words indistinct] and how to vote, among other issues, connected with the electoral process. He said it is necessary to explain to the people that not voting for the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] would not mean their death. Likewise, if people did not vote for Renamo it would not mean that they would be killed, the Renamo president stressed. He said the people are still afraid of Frelimo.

At a news conference he gave in Maringue yesterday to mark the New Year, the Renamo leader once again accused the news media organs in the country of being biased.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] There is still no press freedom in the country. This is what I can say. I have always spoken about this issue and I continue to speak. For example, I am speaking here. If you return today and to do not report what I am saying, if you cut or just try to report bits and pieces of what I am saying, it means that you have no freedom. I shall therefore continue to speak about lack of press freedom.

We want to see the freedom of the press in Mozambique and you, as journalists, should correctly inform the people. The people do not want propaganda. They want to hear the truth. In my case, I want the people to hear what I am saying. You should not, therefore, be the ones to cut my words or choose what you think should be reported. You cannot say: Dhlakama's words were too strong. We cannot report them because Frelimo will not like it. Let us report what is not strong.

Although I continue to speak about lack of press freedom, I must also say that things are improving. We have to recognize that things are improving. All the same, I would like to see the press have greater freedom in Mozambique than is presently the case.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. President, do you believe there has been reconciliation in the country since the signing of the general peace accord?

[Dhlakama] Well, I can say that there has been. The situation is a little bit difficult. Let us recognize that Frelimo has ruled and continues to rule the country alone. It has not been easy for Frelimo to heed the message of reconciliation. We have been receiving complaints from our members who are maltreated. Some of them are expelled from work. Some of our members who are civil servants are expelled just because they visited Maringue. That is the case with you. You were dismissed from work because you came to Maringue. Today, you work for Renamo full time. There are other cases where our members were expelled, including teachers, (?typists). Others were expelled from companies, hospitals, and so on. We have already talked to the government about it and we think that we shall be able to defend the interests and rights of our members. [end recording]

Swaziland

Rights Group Warns Political 'Confrontation' Looming

MB0501085894 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Jan 94 p 32

[Report by Nkululeko Dlamini]

[Text] The new human rights group, Movement for National Redemption (Monare), has warned of a confrontation between various political forces here. The interim president of the organization, Mr. Patrick Msibi yesterday said: "In a research which was carried out by the organization from March 1993 to December of the same year, we were able to get hold of tangible evidence to the effect that a confrontation is looming in Swaziland."

He said the research also revealed that the forces concerned have since targeted some structures which they want to destroy. These include schools and bridges. He would not name the organizations, but mentioned that they are known.

He said the view of Monare is that to most Swazi people who are not satisfied with the current political situation whose foundations were laid by the Vusela [greetings] committees, the negotiation chapter for politics has ended. "Our feeling is that this confrontation could be avoided in the interest of the right to life, property, and economic stability."

He mentioned that most countries attain utmost respect for rights through the barrel of the gun. "We feel that Swaziland could be a good example by avoiding this confrontation peacefully," he said.

A comment from the police with regard to this claim was not available as senior officers were reported held in a meeting yesterday.

Zambia

Minister Resigns After Drug Trafficking Charges

AB0401145694 Paris AFP in English 1434 GMT 4 Jan 94

[By Regina Jere]

[Text] Lusaka, Jan 4 (AFP)—Zambian Foreign Affairs Minister Vernon Mwaanga announced his resignation Tuesday following a barrage of press and public accusations linking him to drug trafficking.

Mwaanga's resignation also comes in the wake of international concern over corruption and drug dealing in the Zambian Government expressed by donors at a consultative group meeting in Paris last month.

"I want to inform the nation of my solemn decision to stand down as minister of foreign affairs with immediate effect," Mwaanga told a packed press conference at his office, adding that his decision was as a result of a relentless campaign fuelled by "people and entities with limitless malice."

"I am not involved in drug trafficking and I am not involved in corrupt practices or abuse of public office...but it is my duty to see to it that government position is not compromised," he said.

The minister said his decision to step down was aimed at giving the government a free hand to investigate fully and thoroughly the allegations levelled against him. "It is my perception that the government should have unfettered ability to investigate allegations of drug trafficking, corruption and misuse of public funds by public officers at whatever levels," Mwaanga said.

He became the fourth cabinet minister to voluntarily leave the two-year-old government of President Frederick Chiluba.

Since ushering in his cabinet after the 1991 multi-party elections, Chiluba has been under persistent pressure to act on alleged high level corruption and drug trafficking in his government.

Local press reports and opposition figures have alleged that there are a number of ministers involved in the vice and accused Chiluba of failing to take action because they bankrolled his 1991 presidential campaign.

Mwaanga, Community Development Minister Nakatindi Wira and her husband Sikota, who is deputy speaker of the National Assembly, were detained for months by former president Kenneth Kaunda for their alleged involvement in mandrax drug trafficking in 1985. The findings of a special tribunal appointed by Kaunda to investigate them have not been made public.

Finance Minister Ronald Penza told journalists after the Paris meeting that donors had withheld 96 million dollars of the required financial assistance of almost a billion dollars because of their concern about drug trafficking and corruption in the Zambian Government. He

said the donors described Zambia as "the Columbia of Africa" and he called on Chiluba to take action before the next consultative group meeting in March.

Deputy Minister for Economic Planning Dean Mungomba, who accompanied Penza to Paris, has echoed the finance minister's views. "Our relations with our cooperating partners will be strained if serious steps are not taken before March.... We have dealt with serious problems like inflation and monetary control. I do not see why drug trafficking cannot be dealt with," Mungomba said.

Mwaanga said, however, that he will remain a committed member of the ruling Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) although "the campaign against me has been orchestrated by colleagues in government who are themselves the very epitome of greed, who from their first day in government have used every opportunity to sustain their appetite for material possessions." He appealed to the other ministers accused of drug dealing to follow his example.

President Acknowledges Resignation

MB0401182394 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] President Chiluba says he has received a letter of resignation from Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Vernon Mwaanga. The president's special assistance for press and public relations, Richard Sakala, said Mr. Chiluba appreciates the circumstances under which Mr. Mwaanga has resigned. The president says he will make a statement soon. Mr. Mwaanga announced the resignation in Lusaka this morning, saying he would like to give government time to investigate charges of drug trafficking leveled against him from various quarters.

Meanwhile, the Revolutionary Socialist Party [RSP] has described as courageous the move taken by former Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Mwaanga. RSP General Secretary (Baultis Sikakula) also added that other leaders should follow Mr. Mwaanga's suggestion that they resign to give [words indistinct] ample evidence of their involvement in drug trafficking. Mr. (Sikakula), however, cautioned the country against bowing to pressure from (?foreign countries) in dealing with the matter.

Central Bank Tightens Control Over Currency

MB0401185894 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] The Bank of Zambia has tightened control over the Bureau du Change by asking it to indicate passport numbers of people buying foreign exchange. Bank of Zambia Governor (Thomas Mulansha) says the measure will come into effect tomorrow. The Bureau will not be expected to sell foreign exchange to a person unless his passport bears an immigration reentry stamp and the last purchase of hard currency. Mr. (Mulansha) said the Bureau will be expected to verify each passport to ensure a person is illegible to buy foreign exchange.

Presently, Zambian residents are free to buy up to \$4,000 of which \$2,000 can be used for [words indistinct] and the other \$2,000 for purchase of goods.

Burkina Faso

Air Afrique Chief Assesses Difficulties, Progress

AB0401225294 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1300 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Burkina Faso, a member country of the Air Afrique Company, is following with interest the evolution of this multinational company. Yves Rolland Billecart, Air Afrique's managing director, is here in Ouagadougou to hold discussions with Burkinabe authorities concerning the necessary change in this indispensable tool for air transportation.

After arresting the company's financial loss a few years ago, and after making important investments, such as the purchase of the Airbus which increased the transportation capacity of the company—after this stage of spectacular rehabilitation—Air Afrique is faced with new difficulties which demand increased support from its member countries. This will be the topic of the heads of state meeting which opens on 10 January in Dakar. After his audience with Prime Minister Youssouf Ouedraogo this morning, Yves Rolland Billecart talked to Gerard Sawadogo Koudaogo this.

[Begin recording] [Billecart] This visit to Burkina Faso is meant to examine problems specific to Burkina Faso. We have noted with satisfaction that the exportation of agricultural products is going on well this year, thanks to greater discipline shown by exporters. It is also due to their commitments that Air Afrique has been able to meet the corresponding challenges. These were the major topics of my discussions with the prime minister. Earlier, I held a working session with the minister of transport, then with the minister of employment and labor, and with the minister of culture, whose many activities demand traveling, as well as with the minister of tourism. So, as you can see, the purpose of my visit was to discuss the general problems of the company for the Dakar conference as well as to discuss (?traveling issues).

[Koudaogo] Let us then talk with Rolland Billecart about all these problems facing Air Afrique.

[Billecart] Air Afrique is suffering from insufficient funds. When I took over the management of the company, there was no more capital because it was less than 15 billion CFA francs. Thanks to efforts made by France as well as our results for first four years, we were able to build up capital, which was good, but still insufficient. Presently, we have capital totaling 15 billion CFA francs, but we have a long-term debt of 80 billion, which came purchasing aircrafts and modernizing our installations. Therefore, we need to balance the funds. We had drawn up a program which consisted of an assistance from the African Development Bank [ADB]. Unfortunately, the ADB board of governors did not accept the suggestion of its president and we ended up suggesting a new plan which I negotiated with the French Government. And it is this program which will be examined in Dakar. If, as I expect, this program is accepted, Air Afrique might be

able to arrange [words indistinct] as far its capital or a permanent fund is concerned, and have a more balanced financial structure. Contrary to what was said, we have not envisaged a restructuring of the company. It was restructured in 1989. As you know, this resulted in the retrenchment of workers and this time, there is no question of retrenching workers. [end recording]

Guinea

Court Confirms Conte Reelection in First Round

LD0501114094 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] The Supreme Court confirmed this officially in Conakry last night: Outgoing President Lansana Conte has indeed been re-elected as early as the first round of the presidential elections, which took place last month. The opposition, which claimed to have won or at least enough to get a second round, has not convinced the judges. Nicolas Balique reports:

[Balique] The outgoing president received 51.70 percent of the votes, while his main rival, Alpha Conde, got 19.55 percent. Ba Mamadou and Siradiou Diallo each received 13 and 12 percent, respectively. Among the other four candidates on the lists, only Facine Toure gets more than 1 percent. The opposition's appeals, which denounced manipulations and massive rigging, have been rejected.

However, the Supreme Court has accepted President Conte's request: It cancelled the results in Kankan and confirmed the invalidation of Siguiri, two departments of High Guinea where Alpha Conde received many votes. The opposition has recalled that without this decision, President Conde would have had to stand again. The next stage of the democratization process is the legislative elections. The date has not been set yet, but according to the Guinean electoral code, it is to be published 70 days before the poll. Nicolas Balique, Dakar, RFI.

Lamine Sidime, the first president of the Supreme Court in Conakry, is satisfied with the way the elections took place. He spoke to Serge Daniel:

[Begin recording] [Sidime] I would also like to emphasize the joy and the cheerfulness with which the citizens of this country went to ballot boxes. They did so with true cheerfulness, notwithstanding, of course, damaged ballot boxes and equipment here and there. With a 78 percent turnout, I think that it is a record, and it is encouraging for democracy in Africa. [end recording]

Nigeria

Panel Inaugurated To Reform NNPC Operations

AB0501105094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] The panel to reorganize and reform the operations of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, was inaugurated today by the head of state, General Sani Abacha. State House correspondent Oje Ogbonaya Oje reports that the panel has four months to carry out its assignment:

[Begin recording] [Oje] Inaugurating the 10-man panel, Gen. Abacha said that the effort was part of the renewed determination of government to restore the confidence of the people in the operations of public institutions and agencies. He said that the organization of strategic institutions was a priority to his administration as contained in his maiden broadcast to the nation. The head of state expressed deep concern over the situation in the NNPC. He said in the past 10 years the problem in the organization had risen to a situation when an average Nigerian legitimately wonder and complain as to why the country's earnings had not been reflected in the provision of social amenities to raise the people the people's standard of living. The head of state said that since the petroleum industry remained a major source of government income, all appropriate measures would be used to sanitize the NNPC and ensure discipline and prudence in the management of its operations. Gen. Abacha then outlined the assignment of the 10-man panel:

[Abacha] To examine thoroughly the present structure, organization, and functions of the NNPC and make appropriate recommendations for improvement, and where deemed necessary, total overhaul; to scrutinize all payments of 1 million naira and above made by NNPC in the past three years to ascertain that the payments were made in accordance with laid down procedures, and where any of the payments were made under a contract that all such payments were in conformity with the terms of the contract; to identify all recipients of any regular or irregular, improper payments or proper, and the amounts involved, and suggest for effective and speedy restitution; to make recommendations for the improvement of payment procedures to prevent future occurrences of irregular and improper payments; to examine all major projects currently being executed by the NNPC with a view to ascertaining the relevance of each of those projects to the operations of the corporation and the development needs of the Nigerian economy—for each such project, the panel should identify all amounts already expended and outstanding commitments due on the project [and]; to comment and recommend on any matter considered relevant to the NNPC (?with) particular regard to the smooth, efficient, and prudent operation of the corporation.

[Oje] The head of state urged the panel to carry out its assignment with all seriousness and sincerity of purpose.

Responding, the chairman of the panel, retired Major General Emmanuel (Adesoye) gave assurance that the panel was ready to carry out its duties. Maj. Gen. (Adesoye) however expressed reservation over the four-month deadline given to the panel to submit its report. All the members of the panel were present at the inauguration. [end recording]

Official Says Government Aiming for Balanced Budget

AB0501110094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] The Federal Government's budget for this year is to be based on a projected oil price of \$14 per barrel, as against \$17.4 last year. This follows the drop in the price of oil to \$13 per barrel by the end of last year. The military administrator of Sokoto State, Colonel Yakubu Muazu, announced this late after the meeting of the Provisional Ruling Council and the military administrators yesterday in Lagos. He said that the government is aiming at a balanced or zero budget this year. Col. Muazu stated that monetary and fiscal measures to boost the economy, such as the avoidance of extra-budgetary allocations, were also discussed. He also said the government would take measures to curb inflation and the boost the value of the naira. The administrator stressed the need for Nigerians to work harder and exercise financial discipline this year to complement the government's economic revival measures. The meeting of the administrators is continuing today in Lagos.

Members of Military Legion 'Stranded' in Russia

AB0501094594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 5 Jan 93

[Excerpt] The Federal Government is looking into the problem of members of the Nigerian Legion stranded in Russia, where they are undergoing a course under an agreement between Nigeria and the defunct Soviet Union. A list of the stranded ex-servicemen has been submitted at the request of the government. The secretary general of the Nigerian Legion, Captain John Adoli, disclosed this in Lagos today at a news conference to mark this year's Remembrance Emblem (?Action) Week. Capt. Adoli appealed to the government to take over their sponsorship as the only solution.

The ex-servicemen left for the defunct Soviet Union in 1991. [passage omitted]

Sierra Leone

'Heavy' Rebel Attacks Reported in Pendembu Towns

AB0501120094 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Two towns in Pendembu came under heavy rebel attack this morning. According to the military assistant,

Department of Defense, Captain Amadu Koromah, the first rebel attack was launched on Mandoworo, north-west of Pendembu by some 200 rebels who were repelled by government troops after a four and a half hour battle. Initial reports put rebel losses at five dead but the final figure will be higher as a mopping up operation is now under way.

A combined force of National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, and RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels also launched a heavy attack on Jene, east of Pendembu. Reinforcements have been sent to the area, SLENA [SIERRA LEONE NEWS AGENCY] reports.

In another related development, rebels again launched another fierce attack on Joru, 18 miles from Kenema, on Sunday [2 January]. Joru is the headquarter town Guala, Mende chiefdom. According to government information services, the rebels bypassed (Bari Serabu), 2 ½ miles to Joru, following government troops' defensive posture. Military sources say the battle at Joru was the heaviest since the rebel incursion in that area. The rebels were, however,

repelled but passed through Gboyama village where they are believed to have set fire on several houses.

Togo

Opposition Disputes Minister on Voter Registers

AB0501115094 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230
GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Seven opposition parties went to see the National Electoral Commission at the conference center on 3 January on how election preparations were proceeding. A statement they issued at the end of the meeting indicated that, contrary to the territorial administration minister's statements on 2 January, voters registers have not yet been sent either to the National Electoral Commission or the local electoral commissions. The seven parties, AD [expansion unknown], the Action Committee for Renewal, (?PFE) [expansion unknown], Party for Action and Development, PRI [expansion unknown], Social Democratic Party, and the Togolese Union for Democracy, say it is too early to hold the forthcoming parliamentary elections on 23 January and 6 February.

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